THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXIII 38—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1924.

Historical Society o

DOXSEE & CO.

New Autumn MILLINERY

More time and care has been taken in selecting these new Fall Fashions than ever before.

We are now showing a nice selection of Felt Hat, including combinations of Felt and Velvet, Silk and Velvet, in all the newest shades.

AT MODERATE PRICES

HOSIERY

In Black, Beige, Sand, and White. Odd sizes.

AT PRICES TO CLEAR.

The Leading Millinery House

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.
University of Toronto.

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

Greb Shoes are good Shoes

so are

Deacon Shirts

and

Carhardt Overalls

Sold by

W. W. ADAMS
Merchant Tailor
Newburgh, - Ont.

COAL!

We have on hand at Reduced Prices a supply of fresh mined Anthracite Coal.

Furnace Coal $13.50 ton

Chas. Stevens Co., Limited 19-tf

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO 24-tf

Ask for **Masoud's Ice Cream**

The best Parlors sell it. 33-tf

Genuine Creonoid Fly Oil in bulk at $1.00 per gallon at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

DR. ALEXANDER RAY
EYE SPECIALIST
of Belleville

will be at Campbell House, Napanee every Friday afternoon from 12.30 to 4.30 p.m. All forms of defective vision and eye strain will receive expert service. No charge for preliminary consultation. 33-cm

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HARDWOOD - FLOORING!

Seaman-Kent Hardwood Flooring—Floors Re-surfaced and Finished.

ARTHUR A. SILLS,
Coleman Street, BELLEVILLE 31tf

HOTEL FOR SALE—Known as he Bay View Hotel, Bath. Apply to N. RIKLEY, owner, Bath.

FOR SALE—Quantity of Cull pine lumber, suitable for sheds or sheathing. Bargain prices. M. R. MIDMER, Millhaven.

LOST—Between Standard Bank and West street, a sum of money. Will finder return the same to THIS OFFICE. 29

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

FOR SALE—17-ft. Motor Boat, in good running order. Just right size for camp and trolling. Speed, 2 to 8 miles per hour. Apply E. L. BEDORE. 32-tf

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FOR SALE—Twin wicker carriage and twin go-cart in good condition. Sell cheap to quick buyer. MRS. CLIFFORD MILLAR, South Napanee, near Golf Links.

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

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LOST—On Monday, evening, Aug. 4th, a grey and black neck scarf, when leaving the Chautauqua for home. Finder please leave at this office and oblige. MISS BRYERS. 37-ap

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LOST—In Napanee, on Saturday night, pair men's glasses, tortoise shell rim, in black case. Finder please leave at Express Printing Office, or return to WM. NORRIS, Napanee, R. R. No. 2. Reward. 38-ap

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WANTED—Newlaid Eggs, Live Fowl and Chickens, Honey, Dairy Butter, Etc. Write for prices. Prompt cash payment. Satisfaction guaranteed. GUNN LANGLOIS & CO., Limited, Montreal. 36-d

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—Residence and two lots on Dundas street. Ten acres and building with sixty horse power boiler, engine and shafting on West street. MRS. MIDMER, Millhaven.

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows, Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House, two barns and 9 acres of land, one acre raspberries. Furnace and electric lights in house, good well and cistern, William street. Columbia Berry Setts, $2.00 per 100 A. R. CLARK, at Wales' Store, or Box 569, Napanee.

Record day's attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Annual World's Fair, is 230,000, reached on Young Canada's Day, 1921. The attendance on the same day this year, Exhibition officials think, should be 250,000.

VOTERS' LIST 1924.

Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have complied with Section 10, of the Voters' List Act, and that I have posted up at my office at Denbigh, on the 17th day of July, 1924, the List of all persons entitled to vote in the said municipality for members of Parliament and on Municipal Elections and that such list remains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or ommisions corrected according to law.

Dated at Denbigh, this 8th day of August, 1924.

PAUL STEIN,
Township Clerk.

Ready Money

If all your surplus funds are invested, you may be embarrassed for ready money in an immediate emergency.

Money in a Savings Account in this Bank, is always available to meet the unexpected need.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 391

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

TAMWORTH THE VICTORS

DEFEAT GIBBARDS OF NAPANEE SATURDAY BY 8 TO 5

Tamworth baseball team defeated the Gibbard Furniture Company team of Napanee by a score of 8 to 5 in the sudden death game played at Napanee on Saturday afternoon. This victory gives Tamworth the championship of the Lennox and Addington League and the right to represent the county in the O.B.A.A. intermediate series.

Tamworth put the game on ice in the first and second innings, scoring three runs in each, and these runs proved to be sufficient. They scored again in the third and one more in the fifth. Napanee scored one run in their first and four more in the third which ended their run getting.

Woodhouse started for Tamworth, but was derricked in the third when Napanee got to him for four runs, Kellar going to the mound. Kellar pitched nice ball throughout the rest of the game; not a run being registered off his delivery. Fraser did well for Napanee, but errors behind him were responsible for all the runs. Johnston at short let several easy chances slip by him, while Bentley in the field made a costly error which resulted in three runs.

Mr. Earl Croft, of Picton, umpired the game in a very satisfactory manner. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the game. Score by innings:

Tamworth ...3 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—8
Gibbards .....1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Batteries for Tamworth: Woodhouse, Kellar and Ekret; for Gibbards, Fraser and Loucks.

HOW ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

Accidents are being reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of this Province at the rate of two hundred for each working day. Many people have the impression that accidents in industry involve contact with machinery, but the statistics along this line do not bear out this fact.

One of the organizations of the Province interested in the question of accident prevention has made a survey of compensated accidents covering a twelve month period and their information shows the following causes of accidents: 1. Handling objects. 2. Falls of persons. 3. Falling objects. 4. Hand tools. 5. Mechanical. 6. Dangerous substances. 7. Stepping on or striking against objects. 8. Flying objects. 9. Physical failures. 10. Moving vehicles and 11. All others. These causes are listed in their order of precedence. It will be seen, therefore, that the mechanical accidents are greatly outnumbered by the various other types, handling material being the outstanding cause of most accidents.

These facts naturally suggest the thought that a little more care on the part of those engaged in industry would mean that each year we should have a smaller crop of accidents. This would surely be a good thing for the people of Ontario.

JOY RIDE TOWARD BORDER DISCLOSES MOTOR THEFT

Welland, Aug. 15.—Wilfred Courneyea, age 18, of Tweed, Ontario, was arrested in Bridgeburg by Provincial officers charged with stealing an auto. He later confessed he had stolen it from Tweed. He was accompanied by two young girls and expected to go to the States, but finances becoming short they were caught.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in a certain mortgage to the Vendor, R. W. Kimmerly, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1924, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Yanch's Hotel in the Village of Flinton, the following property:

(1) The south half of lot No. 21 in the 7th concession of the township of Kaladar, in the County of Lennox and Addington. (2) The northwest quarter of lot No. 21 in the 8th concession of said township. (3) Lot No. 21 in the 9th concession of said township. (4) The south half of lot No. 22 in the 8th concession of said township. (5) Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in the 9th concession of the Township of Anglesea in said county.

On lot 21 in 7th concession of Township of Kaladar there are erected a frame dwelling house, two barns and a drive-house. There are two wells on this lot, one at dwelling and the other at barn, and there is also a continual flow of water from spring running across this lot. Fences thereon are in fair condition. There is plenty of good grazing land on this property. School house is also on this property. The village of Flinton is distant about 3½ miles, Northbrook about 2½ miles and Kaladar railway station about 4 miles. There are churches at Flinton and Northbrook.

Vendor reserves to himself the right of one bidding in respect of said property. Terms of payment very liberal. A deposit of 10 per cent of purchase money must be paid at time of sale, when easy terms for the balance will be arranged.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to R. W. Kimmerly, Napanee, R. R. No. 5, or to

W. G. WILSON, Napanee,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated July 15th, 1924. 34-d

A SPLENDID PROGRAM FOR OLD BOYS' REUNION AND LENNOX FALL FAIR

SEPT. 9, 10, 11, 12.

The Old Boys' Reunion Committee and the Directors of the Lennox Fair are sparing no expense or time in their efforts to make this week one to be long remembered. The Old Town will be all dressed up for the occasion with decorations and special lighting, decorated stores and residences.

The program of attractions and entertainments has practically been completed and assures the residents of town and county one real week of pleasure and clean entertainment.

Each day there will be first-class Races, Ball Games and Lacrosse Games, and with the Big Happyland Midway and the Cobourg Kilties Band as added attractions, there will be entertainment for all.

For the evening entertainment, the Band will give concerts each night, the big Midway will be in full swing and a different program has been provided for each evening. Concert Companies, Singers, Entertainers and Scotch Dancers are some of the attractions for every entertainment. A big display of fireworks for the evening of the 11th, will be one of the special features. The Big Parade will take place on Wednesday, 10th, at 1 o'clock, and a real old time community dance in the Armouries on the evening of the 12th.

Everybody should lay their plans to take advantage of the good time that is promised.

There will be no special days, every day will have its special attractions.

The Canadian National Exhibition costs $700,000 each year to stage and produce aside from the tremendous sums spent by exhibitors to prepare their displays.

DESERONTO.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Percy Watson, (formerly Miss Ada Blake) was held in the Methodist church at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday. The church was filled with sorrowing relatives and friends. Mrs. Richardson and Dr. Boyce sang a duet, "Face to Face." The pulpit platform was banked with flowers testifying to the esteem in which the deceased had been held. Mrs. L. Stevens, Hay Bay, [illegible] at the funeral.

Miss Vera Naylor, who has been under the doctor's care suffering from shock, is able to be around again.

Mrs. Wagar and niece, motoring from Watertown, N.Y., called on Mrs. George Pearson, Thomas street east, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrenson and son, Harry, were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Percy Stover, Thomas street east.

The Misses Fanny and Minnie Stewart, Rochester, N. Y., were in attendance at the funeral of Mr. T. Naylor on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Jr., and Mrs. Coates, Sr., were visitors at Mrs. Coates' daughter, Mrs. T. J. Naylor, Main street east.

Mr. "Brock" Thompson has returned home after a few weeks motor trip through Ontario.

Mrs. Fred Hall, Toronto, attended the funeral of Mrs. Percy Watson. Mrs. Hall is a sister of Mr. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Kingsbury and family left by motor on Tuesday to spend a few days in Toronto, before returning to their home in Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Darlington, (formerly Winnifred Godfrey) of Rochester, and her sister, Miss Godfrey, of Arden, are here on a visit.

Thomas Detlor, Niagara Falls, N.Y., is spending his holidays with his mother, Mrs. Earle Detlor, College Street.

Miss Mary Abrams, Rochester, N.Y., is spending a vacation under the parental roof, College street.

Bass are still being caught in plenty. Strings of them are coming from the shore of the Bay of Quinte.

YEAR WITHOUT SUMMER SAYS U. S. FORECASTER.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—"This is a year without a summer," said Prof. Henry J. Cox, government weather forecaster, as he issued warning yesterday to the people in and around Chicago to get out their flannels. He said yesterday would be the last warm day for weeks.

"This year will have only three actual seasons," continued the Professor. "It is first of its species since 1891. The summer this year lost its affinity for mercury. Average temperature for alleged summer months so far is 3.3 degrees below normal."

The Care of Your Teeth.

A teaspoonful of lime water in a glass of milk, taken every day, will help to strengthen the teeth, and will also sweeten the breath. The teeth should be brushed after every meal with a little bicarbonate of soda dissolved in warm water. One of the simplest and best dentifrices for ordinary use is white Castile soap and precipitated chalk. A few drops of tincture of myrrh in a little water makes a delightful mouth wash. Chewing the bark of cinnamon is both an antiseptic process and a healthy one for improving the teeth and gums.

Lennox Fair and Old Boys' Reunion, Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, Aug. 4th, 1924.

Council met in Town Hall, Selby. Members all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last session were read and confirmed.

Moved by S. French, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that John Benn's pay sheet No. 4, amounting to $457.53 be paid and cheques issued to various parties on pay sheet. Carried.

Moved by S. French, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the notice from E. U. Brown re Hempfly drain between Con. 5 and 6, be laid over until next session and the Clerk be authorized to get legal advice on same. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the township rate of taxation for 1924 be 1½ mills and County rate 13 mills, and that a by-law be drafted accordingly. Carried.

Moved by R. W. Paul, seconded by M. Dupre, that By-law No. 723 receive its third reading, be signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

Moved by R. W. Paul, seconded by M. Dupre, that the appointment of a tax collector be made in the September session and all applications be received before the above date. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that the following accounts be paid: Mrs. Doney, aid for August $5.00; Nelson Hartin, aid for August, $5.00. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

Coal oil stoves and ovens at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

HARVARD C. McMULLEN DIES AT AGE OF EIGHTY-SIX AT PICTON.

Picton, Aug. 15—Harvard C. McMullen, eldest son of the late Rev. D. McMullen, passed away here at Prince Edward Hospital at the age of 86 years. Mr. McMullen was one of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. The younger brothers, James B., Daniel Y., George W., and David S., all predeceased him, also four sisters, Mrs. Patterson, of Milwaukee, Mrs. Morton, of Montreal, Mrs. Rockwell, of Duluth, and Mrs. Coverdale, of Watson. The three surviving members of the large family are: Mrs. Rev. S. J. Shorey, Miss Nannie McMullen, of Picton and Mr. Roger B. McMullen, of Chicago. Mr. McMullen was born in Prince Edward County. The father was a native of Digby, Nova Scotia, and the mother was Eliza Conger, daughter of Squire Stephen Conger, one of the early U.E.L. settlers in this county. An early graduate at Victoria College, attaining degree of M.A., Mr. McMullen spent some years in teaching, then the practice of law in Cincinatti, but gave up the practice on account of ill-health.

With his three brothers he managed the Picton-Trenton Branch of C. O. Ry. Afterward he owned and operated the Mc Mullen Wire Fencing Co., factory. He was a devout Methodist, having been Superintendent of Methodist Sunday School for 15 years, and also was member of trustee board for number of years. In politics he was a staunch Liberal.

Coleman's Gasoline Iron, a hot weather necessity. For sale at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

MOSCOW NORTH.

The farmers have started cutting their grain.

Mr. Harry Card, of Mountain Grove, spent Thursday evening with Mr. Norman Jackson.

Miss Arney spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Dead Creek.

Mrs. Orindia Kellar and grandson spent a few days last week with her brother, Mr. Rufus Wagar.

Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburg returned home after spending some time at her father's, who is seriously ill.

Miss Lizzie Bush is spending some time at Mr. Sanford DeGroff's.

Mr. Rufus Wagar and Mr. Wellesley Coulter spent a few days last week at Cloyne.

Mr. Wm. Loyst, of Dead Creek, called on Mr. Norman Jackson, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reid spent Friday at Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Jackson, left on Saturday morning for Oswegtchie, N.Y., where they will visit friends for a while.

Miss Florence Knapp spent Sunday with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson, Mrs. Elias Jackson, Mr. Wellesley Coulter and Mrs. Cynthia Knapp spent Thursday at Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Curl spent Sunday at Godfrey.

Miss Verla Brown is spending a few days with her sister at Enterprise.

Mr. Okel Bowen spent Thursday at Norman Jackson's.

Mrs. Rufus Wagar and Mrs. Orindia Kellar spent Monday afternoon the guest of Mrs. Elias Jackson.

Miss Stacia O'Rilley left on Monday to visit friends at Ottawa.

Miss Lena Goodbury is spending some time with Mrs. Sanford Keech.

Roofing !!

Various lines of up-to-date roofing, including slate surfaced shingles and roll roofing at attractive prices.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
August 18th, 1924.

Council met in regular session, Mayor A. MacGregor presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Simpson, Dunbar, Jewell, Huffman, Burgess.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and confirmed.

A communication from Mrs. A. S. Kimmerly and son, Arthur, thanking the council for the kind expression of sympathy in the death of the late A. S. Kimmerly. Ordered filed.

A communication from the Ontario Motor League in reference to the town erecting direction signs for the use of tourists, was read and ordered filed.

The following letter of appreciation was read:

182 Selby St.,
Westmount, Que.
July 29th, 1924.

W. A. Grange, Esq.,
Municipal Clerk,
Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Just a few words to express my appreciation to the citizens of Napanee for allowing the campers to use the park, near the falls. I spent one night there last week and feel sure it was one of the beauty spots of our tour from Montreal to Toronto and back. Every convenience was at our disposal, and we spent a night there quite unmolested along your beautiful falls. The spring water was also something not to be soon forgotten.

Again thanking you and the people of Napanee, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
A. G. WATSON.

A contract between the town and Mr. Harvey for use of the town's road roller was placed before the council. Mr. Harvey will have the use of the roller for eighty days and the price for use of same is fixed at $5.00 per day.

A communication was read from Mrs. D. W. Thompson, soliciting aid.

Referred to the Poor and Sanitary Committee with power to act.

A communication was read from the Standard Paving Co., asking that the council grant them the privilege of choosing the time for fixing that section of the Dundas street pavement not quite up to contract.

The Clerk will answer the communication saying the council is willing to grant the request of the company.

A committee of leading citizens connected with the Old Boys' Reunion addressed the council in reference to the Town Council making a substantial grant towards the expenses of the Old Boys' Reunion.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Jewell, that the Finance Committee of the town be instructed to pay to the Finance Committee of the Old Boys' Reunion a sum not exceeding $500.00 as required. Carried.

Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, proprietor of the Paisley House, addressed the council in reference to taxes assessed against his property. His taxes this year was on an assessment of $12,000, as against an assessment last year of $9000.00. He claimed that he had not received an assessment slip and consequently did not know of the increase in the assessment in time to appeal to the Court of Revision. He had put his hotel in first-class shape, which was now a credit to the town.

The Finance Committee will deal with the matter and report at the next meeting.

Coun. Burgess, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a detailed report of the town's financial condition up to July 31st.

Report adopted.

Coun. Jewell reported that the Town Property Committee had the band stand in the Harvey Warner Park repainted and the roof would be re-shingled. He also reported that the steps around the Public Library needed fixing and the outside of the building needed painting.

The repairs of the Public Library were referred to the Town Property and Finance Committees.

The question of repairing the drain leading into the trunk sewer at Mr. F. F. Miller's property on Dundas street west, was referred to the Streets Committee with power to act.

The coal weighing by-law recently passed by the council, was amended on advice from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, by placing in the said by-law the cost for weighing coal. The sum of 5c. will be charged for all loads weighing less than 1000 pounds, and the sum of 10c. for all loads of 1000 lbs. and upwards.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

H. W. Kelly............	$ 9.86
Mrs. E. Duncan.........	10.00
P. Gleeson.............	14 50
C. N. Railway..........	5 00
Paisley House..........	5 50
D. H. Stinson..........	50
J. G. Fennell..........	21 50
A. Babcock.............	75
J. G. Fennell..........	1 75
Beaver Office..........	163 34
Thompson Bros..........	30
E. S. Lapum............	50 00
Manson Stevens.........	10 00
M. P. Graham...........	1 00
P. Gleeson.............	45 40
Wallace's Drug Store...	50 00
Chas. Stevens..........	10 50
Napanee Iron Works.....	104 96
T. H. Huffman..........	49 75
F. E. VanLuven.........	40 13
E. O. Ungar............	7 05

The following accounts were referred to Committees with power to act: Chas. Stevens $6.75, Finance; J. L. Boyes & Son $1.00, Reeve Graham; Madole Hardware Co., $877.74, streets; Hydro Electric Commission and Bell Telephone accounts to Clerk.

The Decoration Committee in charge of the Old Boys' Reunion, were given power to decorate the streets, and use the streets for parade purposes; also for granting booth concessions on the streets, the whole proceedings to be under the supervision of the Streets Committee.

Council adjourned.

FASTEST HARVESTERS' TRAINS WILL BE BY CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

The special Harvesters' trains of the Canadian National Railways from all Ontario points as advertised, will make the fastest time to Winnipeg operating via the new Longlac cut-off, the shortest route between Eastern and Western Canada. Harvesters travelling by this route will, as a consequence, be first in the field. The first train leaves Toronto one minute after midnight of August 21st, (12.01 a.m., August 22nd). The fare is a flat rate of $15 to Winnipeg and half a cent. a mile beyond. Returning the fare is half a cent a mile into Winnipeg and $20 back to starting point.

Comfortable, roomy, convertible (berth) Colonist Cars of latest design and lunch counter cars serving food and refreshments at reasonable prices will be attached to trains. Special cars will be provided for women. Purchase your tickets to Winnipeg via Canadian National Railways, no matter whether your final destination is a point on the Canadian National or not. Consult with your nearest agent for train service, etc.

WILTON.

Wilton girls played soft ball with the Sydenham girls, on Wednesday; score 19-3 in favor of Sydenham.

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Eldridge Babcock on Tuesday afternoon. A large number of ladies were present. They are making preparations for a bazaar in the fall.

A large number from here attended the Union lawn social under the auspices of the Odessa and Wilton circuit, on the spacious grounds of J. H. Babcock, Odessa. It was a great success.

The many friends of John Frink, who has been seriously ill in the Kingston General Hospital are pleased to hear that he is recovering.

Haying is about completed and the yield is about average. Grain is looking fine, owing to the recent showers and farmers are hoping for a bumper crop.

Mrs. M. G. Storms, New York, is visiting Mrs. K. N. Storms.

Mr. Brown, Parham, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. E. Storms.

Mr. and Mrs. Orten Babcock and Master Gordon, Toronto, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Damon Babcock.

Miss Gladys Costley is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Davy.

Miss Keitha Babcock has returned home after visiting friends in Dexter, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller spent last week camping at Portland.

Our Weekly Calendar

AUGUST 1924

Moon Phases
Last Quarter
August 22nd

19	Tue.	A teaspoon of cream tartar in a pitcher of water is better and more cooling than three or four soft drinks.
20	Wed.	An old man sold a ton of hay to one of our townsmen, to be delivered in two weeks. He came with dabs on a one-horse rig, at last after the last load was in he said:
21	Thur.	"I was affeared I had bit of moren I could chew of that hay, but I kept chewin' and you kept swallerin' it, and now we've got it all in."
22	Fri.	Did you ever see a man you wished to emulate in a pool-room?
23	Sat.	While Martha is scrubbing off the floor and cleaning up the house, I sit and write. "I sneaked in here," I'm quiet as a mouse.
24	Sun.	Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit forever more.
25	Mon.	Butterflies are fluttering o'er the flowers, Like yellow leaves blown hither by the breeze; That bullfrog has not caught a fly for hours, The catbird sings another song with ease.

More Mileage for Your Money

A driver might coddle a poor tire and get fair mileage but any driver will get good mileage from a "Gutta Percha" Tire

"GUTTA PERCHA"
CORD TIRES

"Quality all Through."

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited
Head Office and Factories, Toronto
Branches from Coast to Coast

"CROSS" TREAD

"PARAGON" TREAD

Complete Stock carried by
J. MURPHY, C. A. WISEMAN,
PAUL'S GARAGE.

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.

Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.

Office Hours:—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
'Phone 307. 32-1y

Dr. S. R. McCreary, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon,
X-Rays a Specialty
170A Front St. Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT. 44tf

Listen!
A number of second-hand coal or wood ranges, in good condition, now on hand. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Vaccinate your young cattle! Already two cases of blackleg are reported. It costs only 10c. to vaccinate one animal and its cheap insurance against this disease. For sure results insist on Parke Davis & Co. Fresh Blackleg vaccine in sealed tubes of ten pellets, $1.00 per tube, at WALLACE'S. Mail orders will

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL,
Editor of The Sunday School Times.

JESUS TALKS WITH NICODEMUS

Sunday, Aug. 24—John 3: 1-17.

Golden Text—For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

The evolutionist has a learned word about regeneration, or the new birth. A university professor of zoology writes: "Our latest psychology verifies the doctrine of regeneration. Experimentally it demonstrates that the Old Adam of inherited instinct (or original nature) can be dissociated from the stimuli that it has heretofore reached to, and associated with stimuli to which it will thenceforth react "in newness of life." That sounds plausible. The trouble with it is that it flatly denies the Word of God, and proves conclusively that "our latest psychology" rejects "the doctrine of regeneration." For God's Word says that "the old Adam," or "the carnal mind, is emnity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." "For to be carnally minded is death." The evolutionary professor says that the natural man can "walk in the newness of life." The Lord Jesus Christ says the natural man can never do this, but only the man who has been supernaturally born again.

That is why it is important to study this lesson, which tells of a certain "college professor" type in our Lord's day, and his interview with Jesus by night.

Nicodemus was undoubtedly sincere when he paid his tribue to Jesus (v. 2) as "a teacher come from God," and working miracles that only God could empower.

But our Lord startled him when he declared that Nicodemus was not competent to pass upon his credentials or to recognize intelligently whether a thing belonged to the Kingdom of God or not! Only a man born agin, said our Lord, can even see the kingdom of God. With this verse we should put I Corinthians 2:14.

Three times in this brief lesson our Lord uttered epoch-making truths, each time introduced by the double "verily" (vs. 3, 5, 11). The first of these is his amazing statement on the necessity of being "born again." Some one has well said that if you are born twice you will die only once; but if you are born only once you will die twice—and the second death is the lake of fire (Rev. 20:14).

After His first complacent and rather patronizing statement (v. 2), Nicodemus's words show his amazed, humiliated helplessness to understand what Christ was talking about (vs. 4, 9). But God can begin to do something for a man when he recognizes his own ignorance and helplessness.

Nicodemus's three stages of experience, throughout the Gospel of John, are brought out in Fausset's "Bible Cyclopedia": (1) An anxious inquirer, as shown in this lesson, timid but in earnest. (2) A sincere but as yet weak believer (John 7: 45-53). (3) A bold and strong believer (John 19:39), coming forward in a dangerous ministry when Christ's own disciples shrank away.

To "be born of water and of the Spirit" (v. 5) indicates the necessity of repentance and faith. Water baptism accompanied John the Baptist's call to repent of sin. This was to be followed by faith in the One greater than John, who came after him, Christ Himself, and faith in Christ's results in the Holy Spirit's baptizing the believer into the body of Christ (I Cor. 12:13), which is the new birth. This same supernatural experience of being "born again" is fully set forth in the first chapter of John's Gospel, verses 12-13.

It is exceedingly interesting to note that the much quoted verse (8) that says "The wind bloweth where it listeth," etc., may be, and perhaps ought to be, translated quite differently according to the original Greek. For the Greek word pneuma occurs 385 times in the New Testament, and everywhere but here is rendered "spirit," only here being translated "wind" (Companion Bible). This verse may properly be translated, therefore, "The Spirit breatheth where He willeth, and thou hearest His voice, but canst not tell whence He cometh and whither he goeth; so is every one that is born of the spirit."

Passing over other riches in this lesson we come to the mystery of mysteries in verse 14: that as Moses in the wilderness, when the children of Israel for their sin were dying of the bites of poisonous serpents, made a brazen representation of the serpent and lifted it up, and any dying Israelite looking upon that brass snake was instantly healed of his death-sting and lived, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up."

That is, the holy and sinless Christ, God the Son, must be lifted up before the gaze of men as the representation of sin, and (brass stood for judgment) as receiving in Himself God's necessary and righteous curse upon sin, therefore paying the wages of sin, which is death. We must put with this verse the terrible and mysterious truth of II Corinthians 5:21 and Galatians 3:13. Christ identified Himself with us, with our sin, and paid the whole penalty of our sin. That is His Substitutionary Sacrifice.

And all we need to do in order to be saved forever from the lake of fire, the second death, the deserved penalty of our sins, is to look at Christ crucified and receive Him by faith as our Substitute and Saviour. "That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish." He died, that we might "have eternal life."

As we read the last verse of the lesson, that "God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world," do we realize that God did send His Son into the world to be condemned in our stead? He, sinless, was sent into the world to be condemned for our sins, in order that we might never be condemned but "through Him might be saved."

Do we believe this wonderful Saviour?

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GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Here and There

A remarkable report comes from Brockville, Ont. Harry Church, a farmer residing five miles north of that town, is the owner of a Holstein cow which has just given birth to three calves. All are alive and thriving.

On July 11, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and her two daughters visited the Canadian Pacific Railway's pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition. Her Majesty evinced deep interest in all she saw and declared the exhibit to be "perfectly lovely."

Although the present season of ocean travel has reached the period usually associated with a falling off in the number of passengers, steamship companies report that little decrease is apparent this year and that the total volume of passenger traffic in 1924 will probably be the largest of any year since the war.

World production of silver for the first half of 1924 is 117,650,000 ounces, as against 118,250,000 ounces in the first six months of 1923. Canada accounted for a production of 10,800,000 ounces in 1924, as against 10,500,000 ounces in the first half of 1923, being the third producer after Mexico and the United States, both of which showed a decline.

Saskatchewan's output of creamery butter in June amounted to 1,767,056 pounds, as compared with 1,746,000 pounds in June, 1923, an increase of 41,056 pounds or 2.4 per cent. From January to June, 1924, the province has produced 5,109,090 pounds of butter, as against 4,423,016 pounds in the same period in 1923, an increase of 686,074 pounds, or 15.5 per cent.

Among the tributes to the late Sir Edmund Osler, of the Canadian Pacific Railway's directorate, was one from C. R. Hosmer, for many years a fellow-director. It was addressed to Vice-President Grant Hall and read as follows: "He was the last living of the great men who organized our great railway."

The late Sir Edmund became a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, the year of the completion of the transcontinental line.

A most interesting and attractive volume entitled "Here and There in Montreal" has just been published by the Musson Book Co. of Toronto. [illegible] well illustrated with maps and pictures in color and brings out many noteworthy facts, such as that the city's total population is 900,000, that two-thirds of this number are French-Canadians and that Montreal is the second port of importance in North America. The author is Charles W. Stokes, Asst. Gen. Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The first annual Pow Wow of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, held at Yoho Camp, was a great success. Over 200 internationally known writers, artists, etc., rode in to gather round the sacred fire in the Sun Dance Lodge. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D.C., honorary president of the Trail Riders, addressed the gathering, a poem written specially for the occasion by Bliss Carmen was read and Chiefs Walk-in-the-Road and Buffalo Child Long Lance performed an Indian dance.

Sell Your Life.

There are staid business men in the City of London who are willing to gamble on your life, pay hard cash for it, and accept the odds against the date of your death at the bidding of the bookmakers of the auction mart.

It may sound cynical to suggest that they are willing to wish you an early death for the sake of their profits, whether you are unknown to them or not, but it means that the more they gamble the more money there is in the world for you and the easier it is for you to obtain credit against your death, even when you are in such a state of bankruptcy that you cannot raise sufficient money to pay premiums on your life insurances.

The recent announcement of the sale of insurance policies on the "life of a nobleman aged sixty-one, valued at £320,000," is only one of the many auction deals in that form of security. In addition to the sales of policies and reversions in estates which are constantly taking place by private treaty there are about twenty such public auctions at the London Mart each year.

Before the war they averaged one a fortnight, and there are records of such deals taking place periodically for the last one hundred years. These show, in practically every instance, that the policy which was sold was such a tangible security that men and women who had suddenly found themselves in reduced circumstances had been able to realize sufficient sums by their sales to place themselves on a sound basis again.

There are little romances of the discovery of hidden treasure when these sales take place. A man who was first insured when he was eight years old for £5,000 sold his policy for £12,000. Its surrender value at the time, owing to bonuses, was £11,300, and £3,000 had already been claimed. The purchaser of the policy, in buying, took a gamble that the life of the man would be sufficiently long for him to make another £2,000 on the deal in further bonuses, and the policy, which was originally for £5,000, may increase to over £16,000.

THE TAIL GOES WITH THE HIDE

BY ELMER WAGAR.

In this world you can't get what you want without getting a whole lot you don't want.

Desire may be pure and unmixed, but the gratification thereof is spotted.

When you got married, all you wanted was the Girl. Did you get her alone, only and nothing else? You did not. You got a mother-in-law; also a mixed assortment of other relatives; likewise some more impedimenta that we will say nothing about.

You went to school. Did you get the training you were after. Oh, yes; and much more you were not after and didn't want. You discovered that a college does not exist to train you, but to be "true to its traditions," which means teaching a deal of superfluities. In order to be an automobile salesman, you have to learn all about the Greek enclitice, and Latin albative absolutes and the influences of Argan jimfritzes upon the Romance thingumbobs.

You enter a beanery. Do you get the carbo-hydrates and proteins and fats you need? Yea, verily, plus, you always buy jazz and the courtesy of the waiter and the smile of the hat-girl.

When you attend church you may get a nickel's worth of inspiration and light, but it comes along with seven dollars and a half's worth of what you don't like, don't need and can't use.

If you go to a hotel you pay not only for your bed and food, but for spacious halls, obsequious bell-hop, and expensive rugs, chandeliers and gewgaws.

You have a house to live in, but to have the few simple necessities you must have several tons of truck that is only good to stumble over.

This is a grand and glorious Government, and long may it wave, but besides keeping the peace, which you appreciate, it does forty things you do not care for.

To obtain the news you seek in the newspapers, you must search through columns of clamorous advertisements.

To get the story in a novel you must read through boundless Saharas of "literature."

To get the point in a lawyer's speech you must listen to four hours of verbal spray.

When a man comes into your office to tell you something, he has to tell you first about seventy-five other things.

When you buy a house, you buy neighbors. When the lawyer makes your contract you find he has put into it not only what you and the other fellow agree to do, but everything else but the kitchen stove.

When you get drunk you not only obtain the desired hilarity, but an assortment of pink lions and blue giraffes.

So don't complain. Everything on this globe is attended by everything else. There's a bushel of chaff to every handful of wheat, liberty is surrounded by blatherskites, progress has its retinue of crazy loons, virtue has its hyprocrites, you had to take prohibition and woman suffrage along with the constitution, and the Senate along with the House of Commons.

Just a question or two regarding the Senate.

Was their motive, re the dissembling of the branch lines bills, so ostensibly an ulterior one? Or did Mr. Meighen and his crowd have something to do with it?

Does two legislative bodies, one legislating against the other, stand for reciprocity and progress?

If two legislative bodies are detrimental to the best interests of the commonwealth, why not curtail the powers of the one or remove it altogether? If not? Why not?

Cheer up. The worst is yet to come.

Trees to Sweeten Your Tea!

It has just been announced that the existence in British Columbia of sugar-bearing fir trees has now been scientifically established.

The presence of these trees in that province has for some time been the subject of more than mere conjecture. Two or three years ago it was stated that an American botanist had made exhaustive investigations in the Thompson river valley, and that he had all but satisfied himself that the Douglas fir tree in that locality yields a whitish sugar-like substance in considerable quantities.

Recently a settler noticed a similar substance lying on some ground he had just bought. At first he was unable to account for its presence there; then he noticed that it invariably appeared after rain, and the fact caused him to transfer his attention to some trees that grew near by. The trees were specimens of the Douglas fir, and the tips of the branches, he was surprised to find, were laden with a substance which, on being washed off by showers, crystallised like sugar on the gorund. The settler then discovered that the Indians had long used the substance for sweetening purposes.

The sugar of the Douglas fir has a decided value from the scientific and chemical point of view, its present price being about $60 per lb. But to most people the chief interest of its discovery lies in the fact that nature has somehow contrived to withhold the secret of the "sugar trees" from man's prying eyes for so long.

Had a Way With Him.

A red-headed Irish boy once applied for a position in a messenger office. The manager, after hiring him, sent him on an errand in one of the most fashionable districts. Half an hour later the manager was called to the phone, and the following conversation took place:

"Have you a red-headed boy working for you?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is the janitor at the Oakland Apartments, where your boy came to deliver a message. He insisted on coming in the front way, and was so persistent that I was forced to draw a gun."

"Good heavens! You didn't shoot him, did you?"

"No; but I want my gun back."

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ROMAN ARISTOCRACY.

Italian Premier Decrees Against Abuse of Titles of Nobility.

Premier Mussolini's decree against the abuse of titles of nobility is having a bombshell effect among the Roman aristocracy, which mostly consists of papal titles.

Italy's heraldic laws recognize that only the King of Italy can confer a title. It is hotly argued in Roman social centres that the Pope is undoubtedly a sovereign, but it is remembered he is not the Italian sovereign. Moreover Italian law cannot recognize him as a foreign sovereign, so that the holders of papal titles are not able to benefit by the Italian King's occasional permission for his subjects to accept titles from foreign sovereigns, as when Marconi was invested with knighthood by the British sovereign and the Bandinis family were made Barons of Newberg in the British peerage.

So it happens that many dukes and marquizes, some of them with American wives, are now heartily wishing and piously hoping that Mussolini will relent at least in favor of papal titles conferred on their ancestors in the days when the Popes were temporal as well as spiritual sovereigns. Only thus will it be possible for various ancient titles to be used after this year.

Fish Carry Mussels.

An interesting work in acquiculture is now being carried on in the Mississippi Valley under direction of the Bureau of Fisheries. It is based upon the fact that the propagation of the mussel is dependent upon the presence of fishes to which the young, free-swimming mussels may attach themselves as parasites until they are old enough to form shells and begin an independent existence.

The large, heavy-shelled mussels of this region have been gathered in such numbers for the manufacture of pearl buttons, and also for the valuable pearls they sometimes contain, that the supply is being exhausted and the important industry dependent upon the mussel is in danger.

The mussel industry annually yields sixty thousand tons of shells which are worth more than one million dollars. We are all wearing pearl buttons from this source, which will be missed if the great river becomes too foul for the growth of mussels.

Young mussels attach chiefly to the gills of fishes, and in some species to the fins, during the early period of their lives. It is now practically certain that all mussel spawn which fails to find a suitable fish host sinks to the bottom and dies.

The young mussels are temporarily provided with minute hooks for attachment and are soon enveloped in the epithelium of the fish, where they remain encysted until the shell begins to form and they can safely drop off.

All fishes are not equally susceptible to these temporary mollusk parasites; some receive very few, others shed them too soon, while still others die as a result of carrying too many. Practical work is in progress, and large numbers of fishes "infected," as it is called, with young mussels are liberated to stock the public waters, as their "parasites" develop and fall off.

The "planting" of the mussels is therefore, left to the fishes. It is even possible to send mussel-bearing fishes to waters outside the Mississippi system and thus introduce the more valuable mussels elsewhere.

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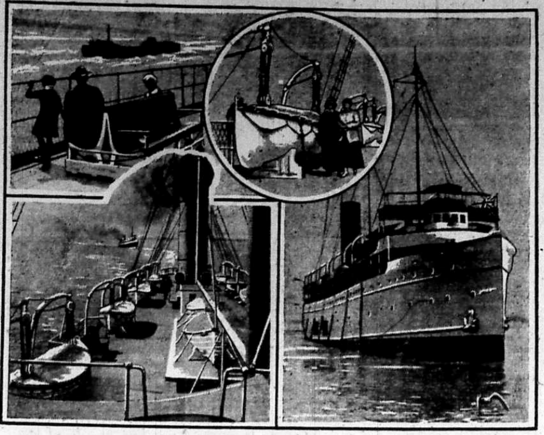
Afloat on the Big Water of Hiawatha



Above are scenes of one of the Great Lakes steamships— the Assiniboia. The decks are as spacious as the cabins, and as clean as comfortable.

No traveller has seen Canada until he has crossed the Great Lakes. Missing them he misses not only the opportunity of tracing a great, historic, important and beautiful waterway. He also misses an experience which cannot be ejoyed in any other part of the world—that of going to sea in the centre of a continent. Above all, he misses nearly two days of delightfully cool voyaging, which, if he be travelling between the eastern provinces and the prairie region, provides a welcome break in the long and dusty journey.

The Great Lakes of Canada form the most remarkable groups of lakes in the world—a group remarkable for its extent, its importance, its historic interest and its beauty. With the St. Lawrence river, they provide Canada, in summer, with a stupendous inland waterway by which it is possible to reach the heart of the Dominion from the Atlantic ocean, a waterway which, since the beginning, has been inestimably important to the country's development. This vast expanse is haunted by the ghosts of many of the most famous makers of North America. As for their beauty—the loveliness of these pine-fringed inland seas is something which one feels rightly belongs in dreams.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Great Lakes Steamship Service, enables those anxious to enjoy all this to gratify their desire. Three fine steamships the "Assiniboia," "Keewatin" and "Manitoba," are maintained by the company in this service. Built on. and brought out from, the Clyde, they are miniature ocean liners.

Choice may be made of three sailings a week, two from Port McNicoll and one from Owen Sound, both on the Georgian Bay, a north-easterly off-shoot of Lake Huron. A train run of a few hours from Toronto by Canadian Pacific brings one to Port McNicoll, within a few miles of the spot where Champlain and the Jesuits made their ill-fated treaty with the Hurons against the Iroquois three centuries ago.

The illusion of being at sea comes rapidly. Flocks of great gulls wheel overhead, fearlessly settling on rail and davit. The deck throbs beneath. Cool breezes drive out all unpleasant memories of heat, dust and smoke. Only two features of a life on the ocean wave are lacking—the tang of salt, for which the scent of pine is a worthy substitute and the unpleasant rolling, instead of which we have almost complete steadiness.

Throughout an afternoon one views an ever-changing panorama. Large islands bearing tiny houses, flit by. Small islands, canoes on their shallow beaches, give glimpses of white tents seen through trees, and the smoke of campfires. Night comes softly, gradually enveloping this picturesque medley of water, land and sky. The moon rises, casting a restless trail of silver across the lake, a trail left by the canoes of Radisson, Marquette, Étienne Brulé, Father Horgues, Hennepin, MacKenzie, Henry, a long procession of daring men, whose paddles still make music in the pages of Canada's thrilling history. Acquaintanceship begins in the dining-room and is carried on in the verandah café, the lounge, the smoking rooms and on the decks, with card parties, music, dancing and yarning on every conceivable subject.

In the morning one finds that Lake Huron has been left behind. The ship is now in the St. Mary's River, whose green banks, with their succession of summer cottages and bungalows, are gliding by. And so on. Past the Soo, through the "Big Water of Hiawatha," out of sight of land to the Twin Cities —a never-to-be forgotten trip.

Here and There

Radio stations are to be established near Montreal and Vancouver as links in the Empire wireless station program as the result of arrangements just completed between the British Government, the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada and the affiliated Marconi companies.

The Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company will, it is understood, shortly establish a plant at St. Boniface, near Winnipeg, Man. The company plans to expend $3,600,000 of its $5,000,000 capital on immediate operations, and to build a 200-ton newsprint mill, employing about 700 men.

Canada's trade is growing at a faster ratio than ever before, despite the war. She now sells to 100 and buys from 77 countries. Her total foreign trade, in the calendar year 1923, reached $1,918,264,789, an increase of 16 per cent in one year, and her interchange of commerce increased 70 per cent between 1913-14 and the past year.

John B. Thompson, noted sportsman and writer on the out-of-doors, widely and popularly known by his pen name of "Ozark Ripley," is visiting the Canadian Pacific bungalow camps in Ontario, giving demonstrations of his skill as a fly and bait caster, as well as free casting lessons to guests and informal talks on fishing and other outdoor subjects.

Creating a new record for the 13 years it has been in business, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company will have handled 50,000,000 bushels of grain through its commission department in the 1923-4 season, it is announced. The estimate of grain handled through terminal elevators for the 1923-4 season is 58,000,000 bushels.

The steel superstructure of the new Ste. Anne de Beaupre Basilica, which is to replace the destroyed edifice at the famous shrine, has now been completed and it is expected that by next July the exterior of the church will be nearly finished. It is not anticipated, however, that the building will be entirely ready until July, 1926. In the meantime, thousands of pilgrims continue to visit the shrine and several miracles have been recently reported.

Figures issued by the Department of Agriculutre for the Province of Quebec show that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of farmers of the province over last year, due to good crops, to such an extent that, instead of distributing grain seeds to the value of over $125,000 as was the case last year, only $60,000 worth was necessary to meet this year's requirements. Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for the province, basing his anticipations on present crop prospects, expects a still further improvement in the near future.

"Never has the opportunity for Canadian business in the Orient been so good as it is today," said Allan Cameron, Oriental Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Montreal recently. "It is true that the general volume of business in China and Japan is somewhat below normal owing to both local and world conditions but if Canadian manufacturers and producers now fail to make an effort to secure the large share of Oriental trade that would naturally come to them, the opportunity will pass and someone else will get the business."

Following its success at the British Empire Exhibition, the Canadian Pacific Railway is arranging unusually fine displays for fall exhibitions in Canada. At Toronto, the exhibits will include a Northern Ontario hunting scene, having a painted background sixty by sixteen feet, a feature of which will be moose and deer moving through the forest and an attendant guide to give information to enquirers. A full-sized model of the front of a Canadian Pacific engine and other displays illustrative of the Company's many activities will also be shown in Toronto. Wonderful electrical models depicting Canadian winter sports, round-the-world cruises, etc., are slated for Quebec, Sherbrooke, London and North Bay.

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CANADIAN'S RAPID PROGRESS.

Sir Campbell Stuart Is Managing Director of London Times.

Sir Campbell Stuart, who recently visited his native Canada to enlist aid for the Canadian History Society, has had a career of thrilling interest and rapid advancement. Though still under 39, he is the managing director of the London Times, was a close associate of Lord Northcliffe for a time before he died, and performed important diplomatic and bureau functions during the war.

Sir Campbell is a descendant of Rev. John Stuart, first Anglican clergyman at Kingston, Ont., who administered the oath of office to Governor Simcoe there in 1792. John Stuart had come with the Loyalists to St. Johns, Que., opening there the first English school in Lower Canada. He was a descendant of the noted Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, who in the 1750's sent young George Washington to stem the advances of the French in the Ohio Valley.

Business took the early years of Campbell Stuart, after his birth and education in Montreal. He sold telephones to the aMnitoba Government, phones to the Manitoba Government, concern, senior partner in a company selling elevators, and had other connections, before the organization of the Irish Rangers in Montreal, for service overseas, opened a wider door. Early in 1917 he took the Irish Rangers through Ireland, and his diplomacy and tact made the tour a triumph at a difficult time. A few months later he was Assistant Military Attache at the British Embassy at Washington, and it was there he came under the keen eye of Lord Northcliffe while the latter was head of the British War Mission to the United States. The wizard of London journalism recognized talent, made him vice-chairman of the London headquarters of the British Mission, and pretty soon he was Knighted. In May, 1918, he became Deputy Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, a position which called for distinctive qualities at that crucial time.

The war over, Sir Campbell became firmly attached to the Northcliffe newspaper interests. He was made deputy chairman of the Times and a director of the Daily Mail and other publications. After Northcliffe's death he became managing director of the Times, representing the interests of Major John J. Astor, whose controlling interest in the Times was purchased, it is said, at the cost of $7,500,000. He thus represents not only a great position, but a large investment of capital.

Now, as an interlude in his busy life, Sir Campbell visited the leading cities of Canada to secure co-operation in the working of the Canadian History Society, which seeks to enlarge the store of information available for historians by drawing upon the family records of those connected with the Government of Canada on both sides of the Atlantic. It is said that enough has been secured to make necessary the rewriting of important parts of the country's history.

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Napanee, - Ontario.

Bill-boards Menaced.

The published intention of a few prominent business men of the United States to join in a movement to rid the leading motor roads of the disfiguring advertisements that have become such an eyesore to the traveller along the great public highways of the American Continent recalls an incident mentioned by the celebrated Scottish poet and publicist of the last century, Charles Mackay. In 1857 he spent some time in making a tour of the eastern part of this continent, and, as a matter of course, he wrote a book telling in his graphic style what he saw during his journeyings. While passing through part of the mountainous region of New England he saw on the face of a very high rock the expression, "Pure as a soul without sin," in very large letters.

Being naturally curious about the article so described, he saw as he drew nearer, in quite small lettering: "Drake's Plantation Bitters."

Dr. Mackay was a born humorist, as well as a song-writer, and some of his lyric effusions have an abiding place in English literature. Among the best known and most popular are: "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "To the West! to the West," and "England Over All." He was born in the City of Perth, Scotland, and was brought up amid conditions of hardships, almost of poverty; but as a song-writer he probably ranks next to Burns in the merits and the amount of his lyrical effusions .

Daffodils.

Few of those who purchase the daffodils and narcissi which brighten the shops of florists guess the romantic story attaching to the marketing of these stately blooms.

They come largely from those picturesque but little-known group of rocky isles, the Scillies, whose prosperity depends almost entirely upon the annual flower crop.

Nowhere, probably, is an industry carried on in so beautiful a setting, for there is hardly a bulb-field, even in St. Mary's—the largest island—from which one cannot glimpse the ocean, whilst most of the fields slope right down to the sea.

Inspiring as this may be to the soul of an artist, it does not delight the heart of the flower-grower, for to see flowers in full bloom in the fields means that prices are too low to make it worth while to pick and market them.

No Longer a Secret.

"Do you believe that there is a devil?" seven-year-old Johnnie Austin suddenly asked his companion in the Sunday school class.

"Of course, I do," was the reply.

"Huh! It's the same as the story about Santa Claus," said Johnnie. "It's you father."

New Head of National Express.

Mr. William A. Muir, who has been appointed acting general manager of the express department of the Canadian National Railways, in succession to Mr. Carloes A. Hayes, who retires, has had a long and successful experience in the express business.

A native of Chatham, Ont., he entered the service of the American Express Company at Toronto in 1884. He was later agent of the Dominion Express Company at Winnipeg, and joined the Canadian Northern Express in 1902, being successively superintendent, auditor, general superintendent and general manager at Winnipeg.

Upon the amalgamation into one company of the Canadian Northern Express and the Canadian Express, in 1921, Mr. Muir became vice-president and general manager of the joint Canadian National Express Company, with headquarters at Montreal, and held that position up to the time of his appointment.

On Different Floors.

A good story against himself is told by Mr. W. J. A. Davies, England's former famous international Rugby halfback and captain. At Grenoble, in France, his team was entertained at a civic reception followed by a dance. Now Davies rather fancied himself as a dancer, but one of his partners, at all events, held a different opinion, for after one waltz with him she summed up the situation as follows:—"Ah! Monsieur Davies, on the football field—superb; on the dancing floor—Oh, mon Dieu."

An Unlucky Choice.

"Why all the black eyes, old man?" a notoriously much-married man was asked by a friend.

"Well, you see," said the black-eyed one, "I came home rather unsteady the other night and thought I'd read a little before going to bed. My wife came down and caught me, and there was some very pronounced trouble."

"What were you reading?"

"By ill-luck I'd chosen the chessboard!"

DAVIES AND HIS COMRADES.

Death of Chief Justice Recalls Fighting Group of Liberals.

Sir Louis Davies' death recalls the fighting group of Liberals at Ottawa who gained ascendancy even before Sir John Macdonald's death, in 1891, and then moved on irresistibly to power in 1896. Sir John had said, "After me the deluge," and he was a good prophet. There were four Conservative Premiers in the five remaining years of office, while the Liberals went from victory to victory and prepared for the "Cabinet of all the talents."

The disintegration of the Conservative group proceeded swiftly, and the bolting of seven Ministers a few months before the election of 1896 plainly showed that the end was near. Davies and his fellows in the Liberal group incessantly smote the Government hip and thigh, and some of them were not quite so happy as they hoped to be after the Liberals took office. They had to take to the defensive, or keep silent, as is the custom under such circumstances.

Few of that old group are now left. Sir William Mulock has been on the Bench for years, but is still an active man, and was elected Chancellor of the University of Toronto the other day. Hon. Robert Watson is in the Senate, and has been in politics since 1882. In the eighties he was the only Liberal at Ottawa from west of the Great Lakes.

John Charlton was one of the heavy artillery in those Opposition days, and Sir John Macdonald used to say that Charlton's speeches were the hardest to answer of any man on the Liberal side. William Paterson was another giant, a hard hitter, and with a commanding voice. It is said that a House joker once advised a new member to sit up close to Paterson when he spoke, as he had a weak voice. He did so, but soon saw the force of the joke by another member, who said he heard the member for Brant as far away as Wellington street, as he came up Parliament Hill. James D. Edgar, afterward Speaker, was a shrewd party counsellor. David Mills was a philosopher, and was fond of talking about the Constitution. Sir Richard Cartwright was still in his prime, with the irony and trenchancy with which he raked the tottering Government ranks. Sydney Fisher was a dapper little gentleman farmer from Brome, with a keen political sense and a good deal of resolution in his manner. Dr. Landerkin was famous for his interruptions, which were examples of Parliamentary wit of the highest order. James Lister won fame by his aggressive pursuit of wrongdoers in the scandal revelations of 1891.

Wilfrid Laurier himself was steadily rising in power and in the affections of his following, and though ready enough in debate had the good sense to allow his lieutenants to share the hard work. Louis H. Davies himself was a dexterous debater, and when he stepped out in front of his desk and gestured at the Ministers they knew they were in for a dressing down. He had been one of the Liberal committee appointed to manage the party affairs when Edward Blake resigned the leadership in 1888 and before a successor (Laurier) was appointed. He was a gentlemanly, evenly courtly, figure. Spare of frame, with white hair and beard, he seemed to belong to anything but a fighting company, and it is likely that with advancing years he went to the quiet and dignity of the Bench with happiness which preserved him to the ripe age of 79.

Chess Masters

Dr. Lasker, of Germany, won the International Chess Masters' tournament, with Capablanca second. The latter is still conceded to be the world's champion for the title was not at stake in the contest. In the tournament just completed in New York the brilliant Cuban received his first defeat in ten years. Unusual interest was taken in the games, between 300 and 1,000 persons attending each afternoon and evening in the Hotel Alamac. Most of the visitors, no doubt, were chess players, but there was a considerable sprinkling of the general public drawn to look at the chess masters.

Dr. Lasker, the veteran of the tournament, is also the most serious of players. Life is always real and earnest with him. The title of his philosophical work, "Struggle," is an indication of his general outlook. He has stated that to him chess usually turns its combative aspect. If life and chess thus wear for him the guise of battle, then it must be that the doctor is a born fighter, for here he is at 55, the oldest player in the tournament, and he has been leading them all. Short, stocky, grizzled hair and mustache, acquiline nose, now and then a haze of tobacco smoke about him, the doctor, especially when he holds his left knee in his hands, looks like a sort of chess god, such is the inhuman calmness of the man, his seeming aloofness from all other concerns. He gives the effect of knowing everything that has ever been known about the game, as if every move made against him, no matter how strange to every one else in the room, had been familiar to him for years and years. If we can speak of chess as a jungle full of hidden pathways, then we can say that Dr. Lasker looks as if he, and he alone, knew by heart every one of those pathways.

Jose Raoul Capablanca of Havana must be the greatest shock of all to the curiosity hunter who expects to see a bearded gnome seated on the chess throne. As far as his looks are concerned, Capablanca might be another Jesse Livermore, champion stock market operator, instead of a champion chess player. And the odd part of it is that "Capa" could probably have stepped into Livermore's shoes fifteen years ago and become just as good a "tape reader" as Livermore is. When "Capa" left Columbia he could have followed any business or profession, and the odds would have been in favor of his reaching the top. He is that sort of man. Capablanca is now 35 years of age, but he rarely looks it. When in conversation with his friends he is usually laughing and chaffing, and at such moments might be taken for a college boy. He is a handsome, dark-haired, smooth-shaven chap, with a bright eye and an elert expression. As he walks about the room waiting for his adversary to move there is perhaps a little self-satisfaction in his mien, but once he takes his place at the board all that is lost in his calm, concentrated examination of the problem before him.

Next in interest to these two is Richard Reti, the representative of Czecho-Slovakia, who holds the world's record of twenty-five blindfold games played simultaneously. Reti, who is six months younger than Capablanca, is usually referred to as the apostle of the "New Idea in Chess," that being the name of his very interesting book on the game. In this book the author speaks of chess in a way not common with writers on the game. He calls it "the game of the unappreciated, who seek in chess the success which life has denied them." He finds the relation of chess to life such that as chess develops, so will life develop; the same tendencies will dominate in both. Therefore, as he regards Capablanca as symbolic of the precision, the scientific accuracy of a material age, he politely suggests that it would be regrettable for Capablanca, or one of his school, to rule the chess realm long, for that would mean a triumph of materialism in life.

"Get your pieces out," is the watchword given to every newcomer in chess clubs, but Reti seems more concerned with keeping his pieces in. His "new idea" is that behind a well-arranged screen of pawns you should prepare an unassailable position of a sort that, when the inevitable "break through" takes place, the aftermath will find what remains of your forces better posted than those on the other side.

Naturally the practice of such a theory leads to close games, with manoeuvres out of the ordinary, the frequent development of the bishops at Kt2, the so-called fianchetto, and Reti's hiding his queen in the corners; all of which relieves the monotony of such stereotyped book-play as Capablanca and Lasker gave us in their Havana match.

Reti is as modest in his manner as his book suggests the author to be. He is a heavily built fellow, resembling a good-natured black bear. Looking at the board, he almost always smiles at it, as a gourmet regards his favorite dish.

Alekhine, the youngest player in the tournament, only 32 years old, has been somewhat of a disappointment in view of his highly successful tour of the country last winter, when he delighted chess amateurs from New York to Los Angeles with his fine exhibitions of blindfold and simultaneous play. He has somehow failed to show the superior chess expected of him.

Poor Mother.

"Father," said little Algernon, "why has my hair grown so much longer than yours, when your has grown so much longer than mine?"

Exit father!

Nephew Gets Money.

The Somersetshire lady who recently left $2,500 to her favorite cats adopted a similar method of insuring the welfare of her pets than that of another testator.

Anxious to provide for the care and comfort of two cats, she bequeathed one to a niece and the other to a nephew, with the provision that her entire fortune should go to the custodian whose charge lived the longer. No two animals were ever more carefully guarded and tended than those lucky tabbies, and the rival heirs might have had to wait many years for the settlement of their claims had not the niece's cat evaded her vigilance one morning, strayed into the street, and met with a fatal accident.

What the nephew did with his cat after inheriting his aunt's money is not reported.

Ancient Days in Spain.

In ancient days in Spain the dead were robed, according to their sex, in the garb of a monk or nun, and thus buried, a practice which gave rise to the present dictum, "Only nuns and monks die in Spain."

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

Preserving-Time Necessities

- —Enamel Preserving Kettles.
- —Aluminum Preserving Kettles.
- —Crown and Perfect Seal Fruit Jars.
- —Dominion White Rubber Rings.
- —Metal Screw Tops.
- —Large Aluminum and Enamel Preserving Spoons.
- —Stainless Steel Paring Knives.

D. B. WILSON
'Phone 138.

F. C. MARTIN & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office :
Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, **day or night.**

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

F. C. MARTIN & SON.
Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

CLEAN-UP

This is the proper season for a general clean-up.

Destroy all rubbish which might cause fires.

Alsao be sure

YOUR INSURANCE

is ample and in a reliable company.

Consult
HARSHAW & SON
Insurance Agents,
NAPANEE, ONT.

Removing !

We are this week removing our place of business

To Normile's Garage
on East Street

where we will be pleased to see all our old customers and any new ones.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
RADIO SETS AND SUPPLIES
Auto Electric Service Station

E. F. SMITH,
Official Examiner for Chauffeur's Licenses.
'Phone 264.
EAST STREET, - NAPANEE.

Bring your own can and try DAVY & ALLISON'S special Fly Oil at 75c. per gallon, will not burn or blister.

Auction Sale.

Mrs. Jas. Savage, Piety Hill, Napanee, will sell her household effects on Saturday, August 30th, 1924, at one o'clock. See bills.
38-bp

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. E. M. Smith and family desire to express their gratitude to the many friends who tendered their sympathy through flowers or acts of kindness at the time of the passing of their son and brother, LeRoy H. Smith.

Sills' Motors.

Service on all cars. Work guaranteed. We are installing new work shop equipment for time and labor saving, giving greater satisfaction to our customers. Genuine Ford parts. Formerly Lennox Garage.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

Special Colonist Car From Napanee for Harvesters' Special From Toronto.

Through colonist cars will be operated Napanee to Toronto, on train leaving Napanee at 1.44 a.m., arriving Toronto 6.25 a.m., Aug. 22nd, and will be attached to Harvesters' Special leaving Toronto 10.00 a.m. for Winnipeg. The above times are Standard time. Tickets and full information obtainable from Canadian National Agent.

The Market Grocery.

Good health demands pure foods. We do not handle second grade lines. The best and purest we can buy are handled by this store. Breakfast bacon, cooked ham, fresh fruits and vegetables. When you wish a delicious cup of Tea try our special blends. The finest Coffee it is possible to buy, ground from the fresh, pure, uniform roasted bean.

THOMPSON BROS.,
Phone 154.
Market Square.

VanLuven
1886-1924

That your dollar may buy more, buy that Coal which offers the greatest amount of actual comfort for a dollar.

$14.50 PER TON
for Egg, Stove and Nut.
$7.50 per ton, No. 1 Buckwheat
BUY YOUR COAL **NOW**

P.S.—Come and see it weighed.

N.B.—All Coal is thoroughly screened and weighed on Government tested scales.

Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square
Phone 367. Napanee, Ont.

for yaur needs in Electric Appliances such as Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Ranges, Water Heaters, Irons, Toasters, Curling Tongs, Percolators, Electric Fixtures, Lamps of all sizes, Shades of all styles, Electric Fans for the warm weather.

Caron Farm Lighting Plants.

Shinn Flatt Lightning Rods.

Sole agent for C. G. Electric Motors of all types.

Also have taken the agency for the Westinghouse Radio Equipment for this territory. Anybody interested in radio should consult me and get prices.

House wiring a specialty.

All kinds of appliances repaired on shortest notice.

Vacuum Cleaners to rent.

Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square, Napanee
'Phone 367.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

Dr. Ralph Aylesworth
Eye Specialist, of Trenton
Will be in his office, at Wallace's Drug Store, EACH SATURDAY.
Make your appointments early.
Hours : 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. Write, 'phone or call.

PINE LUMBER
FOR SALE
In all thicknesses and dimensions.—Also Hardwoods, Slabs and Stovewood.
After January 10 we will do **CUSTOM SAWING** at our water power Grist Mill
AT MILLHAVEN

Phone 14 Napanee, or
Bath Central.
M. R. MIDMER

GRACE METH. CHURCH

REV. A. J. TERRILL, Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting
10.00 a.m.—Quarterly service.
11.45 — Sunday School and Adult Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise.

Paint Up !

Genuine white lead, boiled oil, turpentine, glas sand putty. Also a complete line of colors in Martin-Senour 100 per cent. pure paints and varnishes. It pays to buy the best.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Rebekah's Take Notice.

At the next regular meeting of Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge, No. 254, on Monday, August 25th, it is urgently requested that every member try and make it a point to be present. Important business.

K. GREER, Secretary.

How Are Your Eyes ?

If you need sight service, and appreciate skill, experience and guaranteed satisfaction, at moderate charges, consult Dr. Alexander Ray, Eye Epecialist, of Belleville, at Room 2, Campbell House, Napanee, any Friday afternoon.

Private Sale Continued This Week.

At the rooms in the Campbell House billiard room, by M. C. Schryver, Walnut Parlor Suite, good sewing machine, dining room table, (seating 22), mahogany tables, pedestals, chest of drawers, Walnut antique sofa, and other antiques. 38-ap

Father O'Connor Recovering.

The congregation of St. Patrick's and the numerous friends and acquaintances of the pastor of St. Patrick's, Father T. P. O'Connor, will be pleased to learn that Father O'Connor is now convalescing from the serious illness which suddenly attacked him over three weeks ago. The duties of the parish are being well looked after by Rev. Father B. Farrell, whom the Archbishop appointed at the suggestion of the pastor.

Optician.

F. Blackburn, of Belleville, who has been engaged in the optical business for twenty-five years and previous experience in Cleveland and Chicago, will visit Napanee on Wednesday, Aug. 20th, and will be at the Campbell House. Mr. Blackburn will have all necessary optical euipment, so that examinations and work will be equal to and as complete as that of his Belleville office. See him at the Campbell House 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 20th.
38-a

Nesbitt-Craig Wedding.

The marriage was solemnized in St. George Cathedral, Kingston, on Thursday of last week, of Leah Winnifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Craig, Napanee, to Mr. William Lloyd Nesbitt, Port Arthur, son of Mr. John and the late Mrs. Nesbitt, Bethany, Ont., Rev. W. E. Kidd, M.A., M.C., officiating. The bride was unattended and was given away by her father, and wore an embroidered suit of Mocha Flat Crepe and a French hat. Later Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt left by boat for Rochester en route to Hammond's Port and other points in New York State. On their return they will reside at 25 North High Street, Port Arthur.

Tamworth 5, Napanee 3.

In the presence of an unusually large crowd of fans, Tamworth defeated Gibbards' of Napanee in a fast game of baseball at Tamworth Wednesday afternoon, the score at the finish being 5-3. This was the return game for the play-off for the league leadership Gibbards having defeated Tamworth in Napanee on Civic Holiday. The game was a good one, Napanee leading at the seventh inning by the score of 3-0, the home team being unable to solve Fraser's delivery. However, in the eigthth and ninth innings, the Tamworth boys made their bats ring with a bunch of safe hits and scored five runs. The Napanee players were without the services of "Twin" Johnson and his absence was keenly felt by the team. A large number fo local sports accompanied the team to Tamworth and were keenly disappointed at the result.

18,000 MEN WANTED TO HARVEST WESTERN CANADA'S CROPS.

TRAVEL BY THE FASTEST ROUTE.

The special Harvesters' trains of the Canadian National Railways from all Ontario points as advertised will make the fastest time to Winnipeg, operating via the new Longlac cut-off, the shortest route between Eastern and Western Canada. Harvesters travelling by this route will, as a consequence be first in the field. The first train leaves Toronto one minute after midnight of August 21st, (12.01 a.m., August 22nd). The fare is a flat rate of $15 to Winnipeg and half a cent a mile beyond. Returning the fare is half a cent a mile into Winnipeg and $20 back to starting point. Through solid trains wil lbe operated to Winnipeg without change, consisting of convertible (berth) Colonist Cars of latest design. Lunch counter cars will be attached to trains serving food and refreshments at reasonable prices. Purchase your ticket to Winnipeg via Canadian National Railways no matter whether your final destination is a point on the Canadian National or not. For fares, train service, etc., apply to nearest Canadian National Agent.

Going Fishing ?

Drop in and look over our attractive line of fishing tackle. A special line of artificial baits and lures. Sure to catch the big ones. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

DRY CLEANING

No matter how spotted or soiled your garment is, bring it here and let us tell you what can be done with it.

A complete Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring Service, capable of handling with care every problem of renovation and repairing.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School. Lantern Pictures.
7.00—Shortened Evening Prayer.

BOOTLEGGING

Drug Bootlegging in Montreal has grown to be such a menace to public morals and the sanity and life of the citizens, a "Rogues Gallery" of drug bootleggers and drug slaves, has been instituted. Every man and woman arrested for selling or for having narcotic drugs in his or her possession, is photographed.

A 20 year sentence was passed upon a drug bootlegger who sold a fatal dose of morphine to a lad. A young woman was sent to prison for five years for injecting heroin into the arm of a boy, who died from the effects of it.

WHY NOT FORM A DOPE MODERATION LEAGUE

There are drug manufacturers, middlemen and sellers and users —all interested in the traffic. They could band together and raise the cry that prohibition is not prohibiting, therefore it should be abandoned in favor of Government Sale. Drug permits could then be issued, just as liquor permits are in British Columbia, where many thousands of citizens have purchased the right to be Dispensary customers; —and where sales have increased over 5,000 per cent. since Prohibition was abandoned.

"ALIEN BOOTLEGGERS"

Our On[illegible]ederation League could give pointers to the United States Government on their Immigration Act. There were no Alien Bootleggers until that Act was passed.

Why ?

Because there was no profit in smuggling Italians and Poles and Russians, etc., into United States territory, until their entry was forbidden. Then it became a mine of wealth to the 'Scofflaws.'

And so great is the profit in Alien Smuggling, that the New York Prohibition Agents tell us many of the Rum Row steamships have abandoned liquor Bootlegging in favor of Alien Bootlegging.

Then why not repeal the Immigration Law, to get rid of the Bootleggers ?

* * * * *

Have Anglo Saxons so lost their fighting spirit and their respect for law and authority, that they can be cowed into inglorious subjection by a group of defiant law-violators ?

If not, let Ontario voters uphold the O.T.A. by a magnificent majority ; and then so amend its penalties that the Bootlegger will find it to his advantage to get into some other line of business.

ABOUT YOUR EYES.

Your EYES are your most valuable business asset.

They are your greatest source of enjoyment.

They are so important that science and actual practice inform us that about 72 per cent. of all your mental training and doing is the result of eye impressions.

They are so well worth caring for that we cannot imagine anyone not giving them enough attention to see that they are free from undue strain.

Just because you can see well enough, does not prove that you are not wearing out your eyes faster than you should.

In order to see well your eyes may have to overwork and have to strain constantly when in use.

You can get your eyes fitted in our optical department by a Graduate optician with over thirty years experience, and we are sure that you will be unable to obtain anywhere, glasses of a better quality, more up-to-date or more suitable to your eyes.

When you break a lens in your glasses, whether they came from our optical department or not, we will get you a new lens quickly. We do not need your prescription if the old lens is not too badly broken.

See us for everything about glasses.

Yours very truly,
T. BLACKBURN,
Optometrist.

Campbell House, Napanee, Wednesday, 9 a.m., till 6 p.m.

We call attention to the announcement of Dr. Ray, Eye Specialist, of Belleville, on page one, who is coming to the Campbell House, Napanee, every Friday agternoon from 12.30 to 4.30. First visit, Friday afternoon July 25th.

Lennox Fair and Old Boys' Re-Union, Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

Union services, St. Andrews and Trinity.

Preacher for August, Rev. W. R .Tanton.

Services as follows :
Aug. 10—Trinity Church.
Aug. 17—St. Andrews Church.
Aug. 24—Trinity Church.
Aug. 31.—St. Andrews Church.

NAPANEE FAIR AND OLD BOYS' REUNION

THE OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO MAKE THE EVENT A SUCCESS.

The time approaches for the occurrence of two great events here, or rather, one might say, a great double event ; the Napanee-Lennox and Addington Old Boys' Reunion and the annual Lennox County Fair. The reunion is the first attempt at the kind here, yet everything points to the attempt being a credit to its sponsors. The Fair, which has been under new management for a number of years, has been getting better and better every year, and is sure this year to be the best yet held.

All praise is due to the person who had the happy thought to make these two events synchronize, the citizens generally who have taken kindly to the idea will work and plan to make Sept. 9th to 12th a most interesting and enjoyable time. The old boys and girls returning to the town and county will appreciate the efforts of the men and women behind the scheme to give their visitors a hearty and joyous welcome.

The following list of officers should be sufficient to guarantee the reunion being brought to a successful issue.

Hon. Presidents—Mayor Alex MacGregor, Warden W. H. Milling.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—E. J. Sexsmith, M.P., C. W. Hambly, M.P.P., His Honor Judge Madden, U. M. Wilson, C.C.A., W. S. Herrington, K.C., G. F. Ruttan, K. C.

President—Mark P. Graham.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. G. W. Morden, Dr. W. H. Milsap, W. A. Daly, J. W. Robinson, J. L. Boyes, George W. Gibbard.

Secretary—J. M. Simpson.

Treasurer—W. A. Grange.

Executive Committee — President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and chairmen of all standing committees.

Finance—R. R. White, chairman ; W. J. Doller, T. B. Wallace, J. E. Robinson, J. H. Moffat, M. C. Burgess, E. J. Roy, T .B. German.

Reception — John G. Daly, chairman ; W. J. Shannon, Rev. A. J. Wilson, Rev. Father O'Connor, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, Rev. W. R. Tanton, Rev. A. J. Terrill, J. E. Madden, J B. Allison, F. L. Hooper, J. S. Ham, W. G. Wilson.

Decoration — C. A. Walters, chairman ; F. J. Vanalstine, E. L. Bedore, W. J. Jewell, James A. Pringle, George Robson, F. S. Scott.

Parade and Band—G. P. Carr, chairman ; Dr. Willoughby, F. W. Barrett, Dr. Hall, P. U. Laidley, P. Gleeson, Dr. R. V. McLaughlin.

Privilege—W. H. Boyle, chairman ; Dr. Cameron Wilson, C. A. Wiseman, C. I. Maybee, J. C. Miller, Dr. T. M. Galbraith.

Billeting and Information — Wilfred Wilson, chairman ; A. E. Caton, H. W. Huffman, E. B. Weiss, W. J. Wiggins, A. L. Dafoe, W. D. Doller.

Publicity—A. Wood, chairman ; R. C. Root, D. B. Wilson, A. E. Paul, Dr. C. M. Stratton, B. F. Davy, Dr. G. Gleeson, E. J. Pollard, Wm. A. Templeton.

Community Dance Committee —J. G. Daly, chairman ; B. F. Davy, Douglas Doller, A. L. Dafoe, W. J. Wiggins, H. W. Huffman, J. E. Miller, Dr. Cameron Wilson, W. H. Boyle, C. S. Walters, R. R. White, W. A. Grange, Dr. G. W. Morden, M. P. Graham, W. J. Jewell, J. M. Thompson, James Roblin.

Toronto, Aug. 16—Decision by the International Typographical Union to call off, as from August 31st, the strike for a 44-hour week which has been in progress since May, 1921, was reached at the session of the convention, which lasted until midnight last night. The discussion on the merits of the strike and other phases affecting the various localities was heated and strenuous, but in the end the resolution of the committee was adopted unanimously. It was recommended to the executive council that the men still out should continue to receive financial assistance, although the extent of this will be a matter for further consideration. There are 144 men in Toronto who are still out.

Repairs.

Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.

SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction.

We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES AND MOULDINGS

"The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it and is safe," Prov. 18-10 ; "Commit thy way unto the Lord : trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass," Ps. 37-5 ; "Everyday will I bless Thee," Ps. 114-2 ; "I am poor and needy, yet the Lord thinketh upon me," Ps. 40-17 ; "The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil ; He shall preserve thy soul," Ps. 121-7 ; "Keep me as the apple of the eye ; hide me under the shadow of Thy wings," Ps. 17-8 ; "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not," Luke 22-23 ; "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil," Eph. 6-11.

A whispered word may touch the heart,
And call it back to life ;
A look of love bid sin depart,
And still unholy strife.

A BIBLE LOVER.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

One show only at 8 o'clock.

The millions of readers of Frances Hodgson Burnett's world loved novel, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," will be delighted to know that Mary Pickford in reproducing the story for the screen has preserved all its quaintness and charm, and has been especially faithful to the costumes and manners of the period depicted so vividly by the author.

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Hunt Strombery presents Harry Carey in "TIGER THOMPSON," one of Harry's latest and best seven reel features. Don't fail to see this good show.

Also a 2-reel comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

The thrilling mystery of a lonely Island "THROUGH FIRE AND WATER," from the sensational story, Greensea Island, by Victor Bridges, starring Flora Lebreton and Clive Brook. An ideal feature.

Also a special 2-reel Comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

At H. W. KELLY'S grocery you can get : Pure lard 17c. per lb. ; shortening 17c. per lb. ; pure cocoa, 10c. a lb. ; good sized Oranges 25c. per doz. ; Lemons 20c. doz. ; 2 lbs. Seedless Raisins 25c. ; 2 lbs. Prunes 25c. ; 2 lbs. Apricots 35c. ; 3 Corn Flakes 25c. For good, pure Coffee, try 1 lb. It will convince you. We grind while you wait.

CAMPBELL HOUSE CORNER.

Lennox Fair and Old Boys' Re-Union, Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.

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I. L. MOORE, Principal.

dec-23

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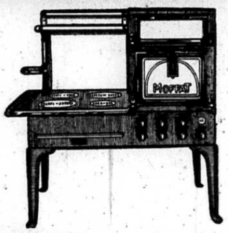

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All the amusement devices known to the ingenuity of man.

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GOING DATES

August 22nd—Toronto, Caledon East, Beeton, Meaford, Collingwood, Penetang, Midland, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Capreol and east thereof in Ontario.

August 26th—Toronto, Inglewood Jct. and all stations south and west thereof in Ontario.

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Purchase your ticket to Winnipeg via Canadian National Railways, no matter whether your final destination be a point on the Canadian National or not. Travel via the Long Lac Cut-off—Fast time to Winnipeg.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

ZULU FIGHTS MATEBELE.

Writer Tells of Battle Between Two Native Chiefs.

During the Matabele rebellion of 1895 in South Africa, the following stirring incident, related by "Sh kari" in the World Wide Magazine, took place.

A battle had been fought, and the British, assisted by a band of Zulus, had dispersed the enemy. The British were resting, after their strenuous work, near a peculiarly-shaped rock, when the Zulu Induna passed, with one of his men.

"N'kos" (chef), said the latter, stopping and looking at the rock, "I will climb to the top of that. Perchance an enemy is there."

"Peace, dog," was the reply. "I, the son of M'longeni, the son of Chinganyama, the war lord of the great King Cetewaya, will go up first—you can follow. Give me assistance."

As I watched, says "Shikari," the Induna placed his rifle on the ground, put his great spear in his mouth, and, naked save for his girdle of wildcat skins, scrambled with the help of his man on top of the loaf-shaped rock, which was some ten feet high. Then as he straightened himself up, and took the spear from his lips, a Matabele also stood up in all his war-paint—feather bonnet on his head, a white ox-tail dangling from his left wrist, another from below his right knee, and the leopard skin that marked a chieftain thrown across his shoulders.

In the rays of the rising sun his body gleamed like copper, and copper armlets and wristlets glinted on his limbs. Six feet in height, he was beautifully built, and in the prime of life.

It was a dramatic moment. For one long instant these two heroic figures faced each other in an appraising silence; then with a yell they charged.

Spear clashed on shield, and shield on spear, but after that first shout they fought in grim silence, broken only by the ring of their weapons and their own deep breathing. Gradually, pressing him hard in a dazzling, never-ceasing attack, the Matabele forced the Zulu to the very edge of the rock, and I held my breath waiting for what seemed his inevitable fall. But no! A couple of fierce spear-thrusts, and they were back again in the centre of the rock, and now it seemed to me that the Matabele was weakening. Inch by inch he was forced back in his turn, his body wet with perspiration, his chest heaving under the strain of his exertions.

Then it was that the leader of the Zulus at length broke silence.

"Ha!" he cried. "Fight, killer of women and children, or I kill you like the dog you are. I, the son of M'longeni, have found you skulking like a jackal. Fight! I tell you!"

Infuriated by these jibes, the Matabele, who was no coward, responded gamely, doing all he knew to drive the Zulu back to the rock's edge, but his efforts were vain, and as I watched I saw the Induna leap forward, and with a mighty stroke, as swift as lightning, drive his broad-bladed stabbing spear between the neck and collar-bone of the Matabele.

The fight was over—but it was over for the Zulu as well as for his foe. With a last dying effort the latter thrust his own spear upward beneath Dinizulu's guard and pierced his heart. Together they swayed and fell, the Matabele on his back, the Zulu with his face to his dead enemy, himself dead in the moment of victory.

And then, from the lips of the chief's companion, came the death-wail in the purest Zulu:—

"Farewell, Dinizulu, son of M'longeni, worthy descendant of Chinganyama! Thy fame shall be sung in every Zulu kraal, and thy name remain in our hearts for ever Farewell. Bayete!"

The deep hass voice died away in a melancholy whisper, and I too turned away, for I had heard a brave chief's requiem.

To W. J. SHANON, ESQ.,
Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington :

County of Lennox and Addington,
TO WIT :

The lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes in the year 1924 showing the amount due against each lot or parcel of land set opposite to the same, having been submitted to me in duplicate and in accordance with section 142, Cha. 195, R.S.O., 1914, of the "Assessment Act," and each of the said lists having been vised by me, I hereby authorize and command you, William James Shannon, Treasurer of the County of LENNOX AND ADDINGTON to levy upon the respective lands specified therein for the arrears and costs due thereon.

Dated this 29th day of July, A.D., 1924.

W. H. Milling,
Warden of the County of Lennox and Addington.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington,
TO WIT :

By virtue of a warrant under the hand of the WARDEN and the seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 29th day of July, A.D., 1924, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list, for the arrears of taxes due thereon, and the costs as therein set forth, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof, as may be necessary for the aforesaid taxes and costs, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, in the present year A.D., 1924, and the following day if necessary, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and in compliance with the "Assessment Act."

The PUBLIC will please remember that this is a strictly CASH SALE. Private cheques will not be accepted in settlement unless marked by the Bank upon which they are drawn and made par at Napanee.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, July 29th, A.D., 1924.

W. J. SHANNON,
Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
W.R., Lot 1, acres, 84 ; years, over 3........	$ 20.00	$2.50	$22.50
W.R., Lot 2, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.....	15.00	2.38	17.38
2, Lot 17, acres, 100 ; years, 1921.........	8.06	2.25	10.31
2, Lot 15) 2 Lot 16) acres, 194 ; years, over 3......	40.00	3.00	43.00
3, Lot 13-14, acres, 200 ; years, over 3....	30.00	2.75	32.75
3, Lot 17, acres, 100 ; years, over 3........	100.00	4.50	104.50
3, Lot 20, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.......	100.00	4.50	104.50
4, Lot s ¼ 6) 4, Lot s ½ 7) 5, Lot 6 (& 7), acres, 300 ; years, 1921-2-3	101.34	4.53	105.87
6, Lot 16, acres 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	44.23	3.11	47.34
7, Lot 12, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.......	15.00	2.38	17.38

TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
3, Lot pt. 1, acres, 19 ; years, over 3........	$ 20.00	$2.50	$22.50
3, Lot 2, acres, 96 ; years, over 3..........	20.00	2.50	22.50
3, Lot pt 29, acres, 19 ; years, over 3......	50.00	3.50	53.50
8, Lot 6 & 7, acres, 200 ; years 1920-2-3,...	33.59	2.84	36.43
9, Lot 1, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.........	50.00	3.50	53.50
10, Lot 1, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..,	83.81	4.10	87.91
11, Lot 4, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.......	50.00	3.50	53.50
15, Lot 7) Lot 8) acres, 200 ; years, 1921-2-3.....	31.83	2.79	34.62
16, Lot pt 14, acres, 1 ; years, over 3......	20.00	2.50	22.50

TOWNSHIP OF ASHBY.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
2, Lot 2) 3, Lot 3), acres, 300 ; years 1920-1-2-3..$	64.88	$3.63	$68.51
16, Lot 33) Lot 34), acres, 200 ; years 1920-2-3...	31.64	2.79	34.43 Sold

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR

	Arrears	Costs	Total
1, Lot n ½ 1, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3.$	28.98	$2.73	$31.71 Sold
4, Lot e ½ 3, acres, 108 ; years, 1920-1-2-3.	38.64	2.97	41.61
5, Lot w ½ 1, acres, 133 ; years, 1920-1-2-3	58.61	3.47	62.08
5, Lot 2, acres, 247, years, 1921-22........	26.37	2.66	29.03
6, Lot 4, acres, 150 ; years, 1920-1-2-3....	48.91	3.23	52.14
7, Lot 4, acres, 172 ; years, 1920-1-2-3....	47.79	3.20	50.99
7, Lot n ½ 10, acres, 65 ; years 1920-21...	8.58	2.25	10.83
8, Lot 10, acres, 188 ; years, 1920-21......	36.23	2.91	39.14
9, w ½ 12, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	12.21	2.31	14.52

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
R.A., Lot 19, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..$	32.16	$2.80	$34.96
R.A., Lot 28, acres, 100 ; years 1920-1-2-3..	20.70	2.52	23.22
R.A., Lot 29, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.71	2.52	23.23
R.A., Lot 31, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.69	2.52	23.21
R.A., Lot 34, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.70	2.52	23.22
R.A., Lot 35, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.71	2.52	23.23
R.A., Lot 36, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.72	2.52	23.24
R.A., Lot 40, acres 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.70	2.52	23.22
R.A., Lot 41, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	20.70	2.52	23.22
13, Lot 9, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	40.16	3.00	43.16

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
2 Lot centre) pt 16), acres, 4 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..$	52.80	$3.32	$56.12
2, Lot n ½ 26, acres, 100 ; years, 1921......	3.65	2.25	5.90
16, Lot 21, acres, 150 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	21.62	2.55	24.17
16, Lot 22, acres, 165 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	18.34	2.46	20.80
16, Lot 23, acres, 185 ; years, 1920-21-23..	19.99	2.50	22.49

TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
1, Lot pt 32, acres, ¼ ac.; years, 1921-22-23	$43.94	$3.10	$47.04
1, Lot pt. 42, acres, 2 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	43.53	3.10	46.63

VILLAGE OF BATH.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
1, Lot 6, Meacham's Atlas, S. W. Corner Queen and Church Sts., 1-5 ac; yrs. 1921-23	$148.00	$5.70	$153.70

All above lands are Patented.

W. H .MILLING,
Warden, County of Lennox and Addington.

W. J. SHANNON,
Treasurer, County of Lennox and Addington.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"-Insist!

For Pain Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Colds

Safe Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Black Cat Luck.

Many are the superstitions connected with the sleek domestic cat. Even cat-haters will not turn the purring black Tom from their doors, for they know the good luck he brings; nor will they dare to ill-treat him because of the bad luck that will inevitably follow.

Should he saunter across her path as she leaves the church on her wedding-day, rubbing his head against her satin gown, the bride, however much she may dislike him, and however grimy he may be, will welcome his attentions, and rejoice at the happy omen of good luck in store for her.

Another cat superstition is that he must not approach a sleeping babe's cot, or there will be trouble, and another, that if a cat sneezes someone in the house will be ill.

To dream of a cat means that one's friends are false. Treachery is afoot. But if the animal is yet a young and playful kitten the meaning is reversed and powerful friends are watching over the dreamer.

Those who believe the superstition that the spirits of witches dwell in black cats should be very careful to resist the temptation just now of throwing water over the night warblers on the roofs; for it is said that in the spring months witches in the shape of black cats roam over the house-tops. It is truly dangerous to offend a witch—seven years' bad luck!

MONKS FOREGATHER.

Tibertans Hold Great New Year Festival.

According to the western calendar, the Tibetan New Year begins on February 16, and on the third day of the year the Lamas from the three great monasteries of Sera, Drepung, and Ganden, and six other smaller religious houses, flock into Lhasa for the purpose of holding a great New Year prayer festival, called the Monlam.

The visiting Lamas sometimes number over twenty thousand, and they are accommodated in monasteries situated in Lhasa City itself, an overflow being billeted on the resident population.

The second day after their arrival two monk officials of high rank are appointed for the purpose of controlling the Lamas during the festival.

These two priests, in addition to maintaining order among their fellow clerics, also assume the powers usually vested in the civil magistrates, who, for the period of the celebrations, cease to function. The whole of Lhsasa City is thus under the control of the priests.

The succeeding ten days are taken up with religious exercises, but on the fifteenth day of the first month a festival of lights takes place. All the monasteries, the Potala Palace, and the larger residences in the city are illuminated with tiny butter lamps, placed row upon row, and the effect is exceedingly beautiful.

Every person in Lhasa, from the highest rank to the lowest, places offerings of images made of barley-flour and butter before the effigies of the gods, both in the public temples and in the household holy of holies.

During the illumination the Dalai Lama, accompanied by the state ministers, makes a tour of the city, passing through streets lined by his own adoring subjects. On his return to the Potala Palace the populace give themselves up to feasting, and merry-making goes on to a late hour.

The Lamas finish their prayers on the twentieth day of the festival, after which they are free to attend and take part in the sports which are held at this season.

Wrestling, running, and sword play are indulged in, as well as horse-racing, the ponies taking part being owned by the civil officials.

In Tibetan racing the ponies are not ridden, but are driven along by relays of mounted men, each of whom, riding at top speed, drives the racers for about a mile.

After a few days given up to sports and more horse-racing, the assembled Lamas return to their monasteries and the Monlam festival is finished. During their visit the monks are fed at the expense of the state and also receive cash presents from rich Tibetan and Mongolian traders and pilgrims.

A Seventh Language.

A seventh language will be added to the collection of distinct languages, aside from dialects, now spoken in the British Isles, if the effort now being made to revive the use of the Cornish as a living tongue is carried out successfully. It was generally spoken in Cornwall, the most southwesterly country of England, had died out, but speakers at a meeting of the London-Cornish Association claim it is still used in remote parts of the country, and steps are being taken to develop it. The languages already spoken in the British Isles are: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Manx—spoken on the Isle of Man—and the old Norman French, spoken on the Channel Islands.

—o—

Lennox Fair and Old Boys' Re-Union, Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.

TOO MUCH DELAY

Naval Captain's Odd Warning to Expert Gunner.

Evidently Fine Marksmanship Was Not Considered Essential in the Days of the Old Navy.

The one thing a commander of a vessel engaged in target practice is more interested in than anything else is the record that his men can make at the ranges. But there was a time when the "man behind the gun" was not recognized as the most important element in the efficiency of a fighting ship.

To illustrate this an old-timer told this story in Washington not long ago:

"I was a junior officer on the old Essex many years ago. In those days we had target practice once a quarter. We were forced by regulations to expend so many rounds of ammunition every three months, and—well, that was about all there was to it. It was a perfunctory kind of practice, and every one was glad when it was over.

"One day we went out for the quarterly practice, anchored the target, and went at it. The targets we used in those days were planks fastened in a triangle, a spar placed in the center to hold the canvas, which was the target proper.

"Now, the gun captain of the forward pivot rifle was an excellent marksman, and on his first trial he sent a shell through the spar, which smashed it into flinders. That, of course, stopped the practice, and out went a boat to tow the wrecked target alongside for repairs.

"When it had been patched up, it was towed back to its place, and firing was resumed.

"Again the same gunner had the first shot, and again his shell brought down the spar and canvas.

"The boat was sent out again, but when the repaired target was being towed back to the range, the captain, who was much out of humor by the delay, spoke his mind:

"'Tell Gunner Blank,' he commanded, 'that if he hits that target again, I will put him in the brig!'"

Betrothed in Infancy.

There is great diversity of manners, of customs and languages among the North folk. Among many Eskimos parents betroth their infant children. The young people have nothing to do with it. The old men make the marriage entirely. After the betrothal the couple may live together at any time, but the time they do live together is usually decided by the ability of the man to support the woman.

In other cases, when a young man thinks well of a young woman, he proposes to take her for his wife. If both are agreed and the parents of the girl consent, they become one. There is no wedding ceremony at all, nor are there any rejoicings and festivities. Bride and groom simply come together and live in their own tupic or igloo.

There are other large bodies of Eskimos whose bridal and wedlock customs are as simple as, and less elegant than, those of the polar animals among whom they dwell and with whom they wrestle for a living.

Some Facts About Darwin!

There are persons who believe Charles Darwin and all his works should be forgotten, since the effect of them "would be bad on the uneducated mind." In Detroit an inquiry was made leisurely among the unlearned over a considerable period of time, and it was found that Darwin originated that good old sporting slogan common to the American college gridiron: "Let the best team win"; discovered that a chain is no stronger than its missing link; laid the political groundwork of democracy by sponsoring "natural selection;" drew pro-British cartoons of our Puritan forefathers, picturing them climbing trees with tails; and wrote "The Hairy Ape."

How, then, is Darwin going to be "forgotten?"—Detroit News.

Interchanging Crop Reports.

Arrangements for the interchange of crop reports on cotton and wheat in the United States and Egypt is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. As rapidly as crop reports on acreage and forecasts are available in each country the news will be dispatched at once by cable or radio to the other country.

Immediately on receipt of the Egyptian news the reports will be broadcast throughout the United States by telegraph and radio. The new plan is expected to cut to a minimum the time formerly consumed in placing important crop news in the hands of American farmers.

Dr. Groves of Fergus, Ont.

"Speaking of operations"—who removed the first appendix in Canada? Dr. A. Groves of Fergus, Ont., now 76 years of age, admits that he did. It happened away back in 1883. It was not by any means a marvel of surgery at that time, but so far as Dr. Groves knows, it had not been done in Canada. It wasn't popular for one thing. But the fashions changed rapidly, and since that year, Dr. Groves estimates, he has officiated at the removal of 6,000 protesting appendixes. That's a story in itself, but it is as nothing compared to the whole narrative of this surgeon's career. Dr. Groves has not only been doing surgical work longer than any other doctor now active in Canada, but he probably holds the record for the number of major operations performed, having 20,000 to his credit—mostly successful.

Dr. Groves founded the Fergus Hospital, which will long be a monument to his great work. He offered the institution to the town a few years ago, but they thought he was best qualified to administer it himself, and he does so to this day. When equipment is needed Dr. Groves provides the money.

Dr. Groves is well known as the author of many treatises and pamphlets on surgery.

SUCCESS in baking is assured when you use

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

It contains no alum and leaves no bitter taste

WHEN ATHLETES WERE KINGS.

Olympic Games Were Originally New Year's Festival.

The Olympic Games, of which we hear so much about in late years, were originally a New Year's festival among other things, and some of these things were terrible, writes A. S. Crawley.

The meeting was "founded" twelve times; the twelfth alone became official, and was dated 776 B.C. by later chronologists.

But the real "foundation" was in primitive barbarous days, ages before 776; and during those ages the only events were two foot-races, one for men and one for women.

The latter event was courteously Greek. The winner of the women's race was married to the winnner of the men's, and lived happily, or otherwise, for eight years or four, and was queen, officially, to the end of the term. And the winner of the men's race was king for the same period.

The pair were actually king and queen. The "athletic" test was the primitive way of king-making; the champion executed the ex-champion, and then "stood out" until challenged in due time.

The king had to keep fit, for this reason and for another. Primitive rulers are supposed to be magical or divine persons on whom depends all the welfare of the people. In a bad season they are blamed; lauded in a good. Their personal force is supposed to broadcast itself over the produce of the land. To secure this, their life is hedged round with taboos; never was there such "training."

The champion was identified with the supreme god, Zeus of Olympus, and the girl champion with Hera, queen of heaven.

Combined with the above was the almost universal principle that funeral feasts and their anniversaries must have athletic sports. These propitate and interest the ghosts of the dead, and comfort the mourners. The Olympic Games were such an anniversary of the funerals of countless executed champions.

The games always began at the full moon of late summer. Thus, behind this is the idea that the champions are representatives of the sun and the moon, whose marriage promotes fertility, and the earthly race assists the heavenly cycle, consisting of ninety-nine lunar months, was divided into two cycles, of fifty and forty-nine months alternately, for convenience.

Commencing with one event, that grim sprint for life or death, the festival was gradually made athletically comprehensive and sporting instead of homicidal.

Great men spent fortunes on horses for the chariot race, and athletes trained after records. Winners received the freedom of their city and free meals for life. Their statues were set up and poets wrote great verse about them.

Puzzled By the "Slanguage."

A London actress, Gertrude Lawrence, has been complaining in New York that she has had to learn a lot of new words in order properly to converse with people on this side. She has been busy picking up the "slanguage," consisting of many words and phrases common to New York, some of which have not yet been adopted elsewhere. Of course such creations go out with the night trains after being invented during the day, but their circulation takes a little time. Therefore, there may be some new ones in the following lengthy query by Miss Lawrence:

"Why do you call a police officer a cop, a man a bird, a girl a skirt, a farmer a hick, an electric tram a rattler, an overcoat a benny, a pair of boots kicks, your foot a dog, an umbrella a mush, your face a mug, your money dough, a pass to the theatre a ducket, a horse a skate, an eye a lamp, and a bath a splash?"

When Miss Lawrence overheard a stage-hand asking the stage doorman "What's the dirt?" she was bewildered more than ever, until it was explained to her that he was inquiring if there was any scandal.

A New Yorker threatens to retaliate by asking Miss Lawrence why an Englishman calls a sovereign a quid, his rubber overshoes gums, a railroad passenger car a carriage, a policeman a bobby, his trunks boxes, an automobile a motor, a hotel attendant who opens the door of an automobile a commissionaire; says boots for shoes, waistcoat for vest, calls a street car a tram, an elevator a lift, a brakeman a guard, a hotel bellboy buttons, the porter who polishes his shoes the boots, a movie a cinema, and when he has taken a bath it is always a tub.

HIGH COST OF TITLES

JAMES I. OFFERED TITLES FOR CASH.

Nova Scotia Baronetcies Hawked at 3,000 Marks—Peers Who Hire Coronets — Knight Paid $500. Duke $3,650.

Once upon a time knighthood was in flower, but nowadays it is in lumber and oil and all manner of commodities, quoth a sarcastic Canadian when the question of banning titles in Canada occupied the Commons at Ottawa. The charges of traffic in titles which threatened to cause scandal in England not long ago, are recalled by the case of Col. George Parkinson, a business magnate, who seeks to recover the £3,000 which he claims he gave to the Hospital of Ambulance as part payment on a peerage or a baronetcy which the promissors failed to confer. This reminds one that centuries ago James I. quite openly offered titles for cash, creating his new hereditary knighthoods or baronetcies, which sold for $5,000. In 1621 he instituted the order of baronets of Nova Scotia, which, for the ostensible purpose of raising funds to colonize that province, were hawked at 3,000 marks apiece. This new order of chivalry had its headquarters at Edinburgh Castle, whose courtyard this humorous son of Mary Queen of Scots dubbed, to meet the situation, "a parte of our realme of Nova Scotia." Yet King James, who chose such dubious way to swell his exchequer, wrote a treatise against the "filthy" new habit of tobacco smoking, said harsher things about golf than did recently Sir Joseph Flavelle to the Toronto brokers, and enacted laws against "futeball" on which, like golf, he considered that his subjects wasted too much time.

Several reigns later a more scrupulous king removed the stigma of commercialism by making baronetcies the price of service to the country instead of cash. But even today the soldier or statesman, eminent scientist or other public benefactor who receives the guerdon of a title is required to make no mean outlay in money. Starting with the patent emblazoned with the sovereign's signature and with the gold dog collar and rich cloak, which are the insignia of knighthood, the cost of titles mounts steadily upwards toward dukedom.

Apart from all incidentals, the actual fees which have to be paid to the Crown office for the patent of nobility are, in Canadian currency, about as follows: A duke, $3,650; a marquis, $3,150; an earl, $2,650; a viscount, $2,150; a baron, $1,650; Rated as commoners a baronet and a knight have to pay about $1,000 and $500 respectively.

Then there are the rich robes of state and the coronets to buy. To a superficial observer these last may appear to be all exactly alike—these caps of crimson velvet turned up with ermine topped with an elegant gold tassel and edged round with fine goldsmith's work. As a matter of fact they differ materially. A duke's coronet has eight gold strawberry leaves ranged round it. That of a marquis has four such leaves alternating with four silver balls. An earl's headpiece is like that of a marquis except that the silver balls are raised above the leaves instead of being set level with them. A viscount's coronet lacks the strawberry leaves, having instead sixteen silver balls round its gold rim, while a baron's, such as Lord Beaverbrook, and the erstwhile Billy Shaughnessy, C.P.R. counsel, wear on state occasions, have only six silver balls as ornaments upon the golden circlet. The cost of a coronet is often little less than $5,000. What the robes cost deponent sayeth not, but the tailor's bill must come to at least another $2,000.

There is an enormous amount of red tape in making a peer and presumably some in turning out a baronet or even a knight. When the King, according to Cassels' Saturday Journal, has approved the name sent to him by the Premier—and this almost goes without saying—he notifies the Home Secretary of his intention to elevate the person to the peerage. The Home Secretary passes the information on to a Clerk of the Crown, who takes a nice large sheet of thick paper and makes out the official warrant for the peerage in question. The warrant is sent to the Home Secretary, who passes it on to the King. The King signs the warrant and returns it to the Home Secretary, who adds his own signature before returning it to the Clerk of the Crown. When the warrant finally gets back into the hands of the clerk he carries it to the Lord Chancellor, who must add his signature to the others before the warrant is finished. The patent finished costs about $25.

None of the new Labor peers created by Ramsay MacDonald's Government has an heir, consequently their titles die with them. Sometimes as a special concession it is arranged that title of a bachelor or other peer, lacking a son, pass from him to some designated relative. That adds further to a costly process. Lord Roberts, for instance, arranged two special limitations in remainder — one for each of his daughters. This little privilege cost him nearly $5,000. Whether Lord Kitchener's earldom was so arranged or whether a grateful country passed it on to his brother is not apparent. Some impecunious peers, declares the English journal, have never possessed coronets, renting them for the rare occasions on which these gorgeous ornaments are required.

The heart of a Greenland whale is a yard in diameter.

Games of Chinese Children.

The Chinese have numerous games, many quite similar to those played by American children. Kite flying and battledore and shuttlecock are popular. Ta Chin, or "hitting the ball," is played by striking the ball to the ground with the hand as often as possible. Various forms of blindman's buff, tah, teh-lo, or whipping the top, and ta pan, a form of hop scotch, prove that childhood knows the same games in many countries. Punch and Judy shows are very popular with Chinese children.

What's a Toxin?

The ptomaines must not be confused with the toxins. The toxins are poisonous substances derived from germs in the course of their life and growth. They are the active principles of the germs, to which the germs owe their characteristic effects upon the human system. It is the toxin of the diphtheria germs, for example, which causes most of the mischief when infection has taken place.

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The Outsider

By FLORENCE WARDEN

Author of "The House on the Marsh," "Something in the City," "No. 3, The Square," "The Lovely Mrs. Pemberton," "Our Widow," Etc.

"Ah! What a pretty little sister! A nice little sister! And so the merry doctor won't let the little sister in, eh? But the little sister is too clever for him! Pray, mademoiselle, how did you get in?"

Carrie knew better than to resent this inquiry. Perhaps she might be able to make a friend of this woman, who seemed scarcely inclined to be an enemy.

"I have a key," said she, smiling, and producing it. "Now please, Madame Bertin"—for she guessed the Frenchwoman was one of the witnesses to the will whose names she had heard called out—"don't make it impossible for me to use it. I'm not Mr. Desborough's sister; I've promised to be his wife."

"His wife, eh? But, my dear child, he will have no wife in this world. The poor lad is dying, and I think he knows it. How else would he have let his friend the doctor persuade him to send for a lawyer to make his will within an hour of your leaving the flat?"

Carrie trembled.

"Madame Bertin," said she, in a whisper, "you frighten me! What makes you say such things? What danger is hanging over him? When I left him he was looking well—well and cheerful!"

The housekeeper shrugged her shoulders.

"Oh, cheerful enough, I daresay. He likes to be cheerful, this Mr. Desborough, and champagne or brandy will always raise the spirits when they're down! But that cheerfulness, when one ought to be quiet and calm, mademoiselle, is dearly paid for!"

"I hate the doctor!" burst out Carrie. "He knows the wine is poison to poor Dick, and yet he lets him have as much as he likes."

"Ah! Your English doctors! They are drolls!"

"You mustn't suppose they are all like this Dr. Folgate! I hate him!" Madame Bertin laughed, and Carrie said quickly, "Do you like him?"

Madame shrugged her shoulders.

"Mon dieu! mademoiselle, I like the man who pays me my wages, and the doctor pays me good ones. Only he expects me to carry out his instructions, and he will be very angry when he finds that I have allowed you to slip in. I wish, mademoiselle, you would slip out again and save me from getting into trouble with him."

Carrie looked thoughtful.

"Madame Bertin," said she, "you need not be afraid. The doctor would scarcely care to send you away, if you're afraid of that, just because you let me in. Especially as you have just performed a service for him."

"A service?" said the housekeeper, with her head inquiringly on one side.

"You were a witness to the signing of something just now."

Madame Bertin raised her eyebrows.

"Ah! mademoiselle, you know that? Then you have ears as sharp as the doctor's!"

"Was he in the room when the will was signed?"

"No. But I imagine that he was not far off: not farther, say, than the bedroom next door!"

Carrie stood up.

"What's that?" she said in a low voice. "Somebody going out, isn't it?"

Without answering, Madame Bertin crossed the room at once and went out into the vestibule, where Carrie heard the voices of the doctor and of the man who had read the will aloud. Then the outer door of the flat closed and the housekeeper came back to her.

"There," said she, "now you can go in and see monsieur. But don't be very long; if you get away before the doctor comes back so much the better for me and for your chances of seeing Mr. Desborough again."

Carrie ran across to the door of the salon and peeped in. Dick was lying on the sofa, in what appeared to be a state of complete prostration. She went up very quietly to him, and kneeling down beside the sofa looked anxiously into his face. It was changed since the morning—curiously changed. In less than four hours he seemed to have grown ten years older.

She would not move or speak to him; but after a time he opened his eyes and put out his hand towards the bell. He started and grew brighter when he saw her.

"Why, Carrie, when did you come? I never heard you!" cried he, putting his trembling fingers into hers and looking wistfully into her face. "And—and—why, where's the—the lawyer? And Folgate? They were both here a minute ago!"

"They've gone out," said Carrie, in a low voice, shocked at the callous indifference with which Dick had been left to his fate when once he had done what the designing doctor required of him.

"Gone—out!" He seemed hardly able to believe this. And staring stupidly round him, he said, "I never saw them go! Are you sure?"

"Quite sure," said Carrie.

"Then I—I must have been asleep," said Dick.

"Well, never mind. Keep still and don't talk," said Carrie. "I'm sure you want rest and quiet."

"Ah, but that's just what I can't get," said he, in a low, troubled voice. "By day and night it's always the same—I can't sleep; or if I do, I have bad dreams."

"Well, I know one thing you ought to do—one thing you ought to give up," said Carrie, gently.

"Oh, I know, I know, but I can't. I may try now you've come, for I'm ready to do anything to please you, Carrie, I am indeed. But before—well there, I couldn't. The more restless I got, the more I wanted to drink to bear it, to forget it. And all the time I was parched, you know, quite parched."

"The doctor should have kept it from you!" cried Carrie, unable to keep her indignation out of her voice.

"Oh, he couldn't. He isn't one of your preachy sort, you know. He always told me I ought to be more moderate, and all that; but I wouldn't listen. If life must be short, let's have it merry, say I. And it is to be short, it seems, with me."

The sudden change to a sort of grim earnestness in his tone struck her with foreboding.

"You didn't talk like that this morning, Dick! What has put it into your head to be so downcast?"

"I've been ill since you went out," said he. "I got giddy and stupid, and then I fell asleep, or something," he went on, rather incoherently, "and then I found I couldn't move this arm properly. See, I can't now!" And he pointed to his right arm, which lay inert beside him.

Carrie, who had already been alarmed by a certain indistinctness of speech which she had noticed in Dick since her return, tried to divert his attention. She knew he had suspicions as to the nature of the seizure, but she thought he ought not to be allowed to dwell upon this gloomy theme.

"You want rest, of course," said she. "Now do lie quietly."

"All right. Put your hand in mine, so, and tell me—tell me what you went out for. I've forgotten."

But Carrie did not want to distress and excite him by telling him how she had been tricked by the doctor.

"I'll tell you all about it to-morrow, when you're better," said she.

"Will you come and see me again to-morrow?" said he, with a terrible new gentleness and wistfulness which alarmed her more than any other change in him, it was so sudden, so unexpected. "Folgate said it was expecting too much."

"Oh, Dick! after what I promised!" sighed out the girl, gently.

But he looked her full in the face with a solemn stare.

"Oh, that's all off," said he. "You'll never marry me: I sha'n't live long enough. I shall never get well, Carrie. I've been an awful fool, you know, and I'm done for."

"Hush, hush!"

"Oh, come now, you must know it's true, or I shouldn't be talking like this. I'm not too jolly fond of talking about death and those things, now, am I? But I must just tell you what I've done. I told Folgate—or he told me, I forget which—" He seemed to be growing slightly hazy in his mind again, but in spite of her soothing protests he would go on: "I said I ought to make my will."

"What made you think of that?" asked she, in a low voice.

"Don't quite know. Think it was Folgate suggested it after I'd been taken with one of these giddy fits. At any rate, I made a will, Carrie, and you'll be all right as far as I can make you. Don't suppose it will be much I can do, but Folgate will do what he can to get rid of the woman, and anyhow you'll have all there is, or very near it. Do you hear? I daresay that'll be a precious deal better for you than having me, eh?"

"I won't tell you what I think," said Carrie, softly. "I'll only tell you to get well, and in the meantime you shall be good and submissive, for I'll stay here and make you."

"You'll stay! Oh, Carrie!"

He seemed to be too stupid, too hazy to rejoice in this news as much as he wished to do. But he smiled at her, and lay back, and submitted to her ministrations with a good grace when she turned his sofa, and arranged his cushions, and ordered barley-water for him to drink.

And then she took off her hat and sat down to the table to write letters. The first was to Jean Basing, who, as she knew, was still at Ostend with her mother and sisters. Carrie asked if she would find out for her whether Mrs. Parkin was still staying at the Hotel de la Plage, or if not, on what date she left and where she went to.

The second letter Carrie wrote was to Lorimer, and in it she informed him of her intention to stay with Dick, who, she was sure, wanted more attention than he was receiving at the hands of Dr. Folgate, who had induced or allowed him to make a will, and had then left his patient alone, after what appeared to have been a slight apoplectic attack, and had gone out with the lawyer and another man, whom Carrie supposed to have been his clerk.

"Of course," her letter went on, "you may say it is not very creditable to me that I listened to this and found this out. But remember the circumstances: I was only listening for a moment outside the door to find out whether I could go in to Dick, when I heard the few words I did. I am worried and distressed more than I can tell you. I think you will agree with me in my opinion of this Dr. Folgate now, whatever you may have thought before.

"Now I have written to Miss Basing to ask her to find out whether Mrs. Parkin is still at Ostend, for I cannot understand why the doctor should have deceived me as to her address, and I begin to wonder whether she has ever been in Paris at all since Dick and Dr. Folgate came here.

"I am so anxious—so anxious. As he lies there Dick looks unlike himself. I don't know what I am afraid of, but I am afraid.—Yours,

"Carrie."

She had scarcely finished her letters, and was sitting wondering how she could get them posted, for she dared not leave the flat, being afraid that she would be refused re-admission, when a noise of foot-steps outside warned her that the doctor had come back.

Dick was still lying, in a half somnolent state, with his eyes closed, and the fingers of his left hand twitching restlessly.

Then the door opened and Dr. Folgate came in.

The start he gave, the angry frown that appeared and at once disappeared on his face, showed Carrie the extent of his annoyance on seeing her.

"What are you doing here, Miss Bird? I gave strict orders that no one was to be admitted to see Desborough. He is in no fit state to receive visitors. He is worse, much worse, than when I left him."

"It was rather strange that you should leave him at all, Dr. Folgate, if you consider him so ill," said Carrie, in a low, but firm voice. "And strange, too, that you should give me the wrong address when I was going to see Mrs. Parkin for Dick. No one of that name was there, or had been there, I was told."

The doctor flushed uneasily and tried to laugh it off.

"Oh, these French hotel-keepers!" he said lightly, with his favorite wave of the hand. "They are all in league with the father of lies! I suppose they saw by your manner that your errand with Mrs. Parkin was not a pleasant one, and so they denied all knowledge of her. And I suppose you have been worrying poor Desborough with all this twaddle, eh?"

"I didn't mention it till you came in," said Carrie, quietly.

"Well, now I am afraid I must insist upon your bringing your visit to him to an end. I can see that you have been exciting him greatly, and even you and your—let us say your particular friend, Mr. Seeley, can't have any wish to frighten poor Desborough out of the world before his time."

Carrie drew a sharp breath. But the doctor had gone too far.

"You scoundrel!" bellowed Dick, in a voice which had suddenly recovered some of its old strength. "How dare you insult her! The lady who's going to be my wife!"

"I spoke in your interest, Desborough," replied the doctor, with another abrupt change to a wheedling tone. "Come, old chap, you know that, don't you? You can trust your old friend—your old pal?"

"Not until you've apologized," said Dick, whose voice had already sunk a little, though his tone was still not only earnest, but almost fierce.

"Oh, certainly, certainly. I apologize most humbly, if there's anything to apologize for. Miss Bird has never made any secret of her affection for Mr. Seeley, however, and neither of can have the faintest doubt that, if she were in a position to marry him without the risk of poverty, you would be thrown over in a moment."

Dick listened quietly to this.

"Should I, Carrie?" he asked.

She looked down at him with steady eyes.

"You know best," said she, simply.

Dick stared at her intently, and raised himself slowly on his elbow. He seemed to be revolving something in his mind. They both watched him in some curiosity, until he broke the silence himself by saying,—

"Folgate, you must do me a service."

"Anything, my dear boy, anything," cried the doctor, coming forward with an appearance of great eagerness. "You know there's nothing I wouldn't do for you."

"Then you will see Miss Bird safe home in the first place—"

Carrie broke in with an indignant protest. But Dick persisted, in a dull, steady, monotonous voice,—

"Carrie, be quiet. You must do what I wish too. Take her home, Folgate, and then go to Seeley, and tell him to come and see me to-morrow, and to bring Carrie with him."

"My dear fellow, I think you'd better have a quiet day or two after the excitement of to-day—"

"Do as I say," interrupted Dick, sharply. "And now, leave me a moment with Carrie before—before you take her away."

Both his hearers were impressed by his manner, which was quite different from any mood in which either had ever seen him. The doctor went out of the room with ostentatious readiness, and then Dick beckoned to Carrie.

"Come close, quite close. Kneel down," said he, "then I can whisper."

She obeyed, with the tears starting to her eyes. He took both her hands in that one of his which still retained all its muscular power, and looking into her face, said,—

"I wish I could do more for you than is possible. But you must believe it is the best that I do. I've been a fool, a pitiful fool. I think I've only known it a very little while. Of course nothing could ever have made me good enough for you. You know pretty well, I think, what you'd have had to put up with me for a husband. I couldn't have helped it, you know: I'm not built that way. Well, well, don't cry, don't shake your head, and don't talk any tomfoolery about my getting better. I sha'n't get better: I know that: I shall get worse, and die as I deserve, for being such a confounded idiot. I'm sorry I've wasted the money, Carrie, and I'm sorry the fortune isn't mine. But there'll be something for you—something, I think. Hush! Say good-bye. Give me a kiss. You'll never see me again, I shouldn't wonder."

"Let me stay with you, let me stay!" implored she, tearfully.

But he pushed her away quite roughly, laughing discordantly, as the doctor came in.

"That's right, Folgate, that's right. Now see her safe home, then find out Lorimer Seeley and give him my message. Good-bye, good-bye, good-bye."

He waved his hand, hurrying them out with a sort of feverish haste that filled Carrie with vague alarm.

As she went out with the doctor, and the door of the flat closed behind them, her heart sank with a foreboding that Dick's terrible prophecy would come true.

CHAPTER XVIII.

It was a strange and a tiresome journey both for Carrie and Dr. Folgate. The doctor was genial and charming: but Carrie was so reserved, so monosyllabic, that her companion was glad when she declined his suggestion of engaging a fiacre to take them to her lodging. She preferred the omnibus, she said. And this choice gave the doctor the opportunity of going outside, so that they saw as little as they could help of each other.

Both were wondering, though neither expressed that wonder aloud, why Dick Desborough had imposed upon them this uncomfortable journey. Carrie concluded that it must have been done with a mistaken notion that they would learn to appreciate each other if they were thus thrown together; but what the doctor thought it is difficult to tell.

At the end of their journey, when they got out of the omnibus at Passy, Carrie was delighted to see Lorimer Seeley, who was waiting about for her.

The doctor went up to him at once, with at least as much relief as Carrie could feel that their ordeal was at an end.

"Ha, Mr. Seeley," cried he, "this is a fortunate meeting! Though, indeed, I don't feel in the humor to call anything fortunate just now, with our poor friend Desborough lying so ill that I scarcely like to leave him."

"He's grown suddenly worse then," said Lorimer, coldly.

"Ever since your visit yesterday—yes," retorted the doctor, with evident enjoyment of the insinuation. "It seems he insisted upon taking away a considerable sum of money he had with him, and although he of course knows it is in the best of hands, with you and this lady, yet it has put him into a very unpleasant predicament to be without it, as I have been unable to carry through a bargain on his behalf, not having the money ready to pay over."

"Indeed!" Lorimer turned to Carrie. "Did Desborough ask you for his money back, Carrie?" he asked.

"No," said she, "he never mentioned it."

"Oh, well, it's of no consequence at present," said Dr. Folgate, quickly. "Only it is to be remembered that that amount — twelve hundred pounds, I believe—is to be reckoned as part of the estate. And you understand, of course, that it is only placed with you, by Mr. Seeley's desire, until it is called for."

"I quite understand that," said Carrie.

"Of course, if any insinuations should be made concerning the sum, I shall repudiate them strongly on your behalf."

"No insinuations are likely to be made, unless they are made by you, Dr. Folgate," said Lorimer, in an ominous voice.

The doctor glanced quickly at him, and thought it better to change his tone at once, while at the same time he began to move in the direction of the omnibus.

"And I am not likely to make any insinuations against a lady who has such an efficient and I may say aggressive protector," retorted the doctor, still on the retreat; "so I will only say that Desborough sent me with a message; he would like to see you to-morrow. Good-bye."

And he raised his hat and disappeared into the office to take his ticket for the return journey.

Carrie, meanwhile, had grasped Lorimer's arm so tightly, in her determination to keep him away from the doctor, that he now gently remonstrated.

She blushed and laughed.

"Did I hurt you?" she said. "Well, I'm sorry, but it was better that you should have a bruised arm than that the doctor should have a black eye."

"Thank you. I can't agree with you. He deserves all I could give him; I've deserved no harm at your hands, though."

The words, spoken lightly, brought sudden tears to Carrie's eyes. She grew red, then white, not liking to confess the events of her visit to poor Dick.

"Oh, no, no," said she, faintly.

And he perceived that she had hard work to keep the tears back.

"What's the matter, Carrie? Tell me, dear. Has the doctor been annoying you? Insulting you again? If so, by jove—"

He started forward, but she put out an imploring hand and held him back.

"It's nothing to do with him, nothing, nothing. It's—it's Dick. Lorimer, it's true he's ill, very ill. I think he's had an apoplectic stroke, I do indeed. He can scarcely move one arm, and he speaks differently, indistinctly. Oh, don't shake your head. It's not that; he thinks himself he's dying.

"You don't?"

"No."

Lorimer, with a keen suspicion that something was being kept from him, looked piercingly into her face.

"What are you keeping back?" asked he sternly.

"I've promised to marry him," said Carrie, in a tremulous voice.

There was no explosion, no protest. Lorimer walked on beside her mechanically; but when she stole a look at his face she saw lines in his face that she had never seen there before.

"I—I couldn't help it, Lorimer," she whispered plaintively.

He laughed harshly.

"Oh, don't speak in that apologetic tone. You have a perfect right to marry whom you like. And you've done me no harm; I've no right to object; you've been consistent all along. From the first you would have nothing to say to me."

"Oh, don't speak like that—don't, don't," cried Carrie, brokenly, her usual calm self-command giving way altogether under pressure of the emotions she had undergone that day. "Don't make it harder than it is! Surely you don't think I'm one of those girls who sell themselves for a home."

"What do you want to marry him for then?" retorted Lorimer, fiercely. "You know his asking you is only a caprice. Yet a caprice in him weighs more with you than—than—oh, well, I can't tell you what I feel! And besides, it would be of no use."

Carrie only sobbed for answer, and her unusual want of self-control thrilled him, moved him out of himself, distracted him. "It isn't that you don't understand. It's that you won't understand," sobbed she. And then out came the simple confession. "I love you, and I don't love him. But it's better for you to be without me, and it isn't better for him."

"But you say he's dying."

"I say he thinks he is. I can't belive that possible. I think he will get well if he is properly taken care of; and I think I have so much influence with him that I could persuade him to take proper care. But to do any real good, to watch over him as he would have to be watched, would be impossible unless I became his wife."

"Oh, well, no doubt it will be for the best for both of you."

"The best for all of us," burst out Carrie, passionately. "Best for him, because he'll be cared for when he needs care; best for me, because I shall have the knowledge that I'm doing my duty; best for you, because it's doing you a lot of harm to see me, and to dream, and dream, while all the while it must lead to nothing, nothing."

"Oh, Carrie, why must it lead to nothing?" pleaded he passionately. "If you love me—you say you do; you've just said it—why can't you marry me and risk a litle? I'm ready to live anywhere, anyhow, just to have you, just to know that you're safe. Carrie, oh! Carrie, you're not mercenary, you only pretend to be. Don't marry Dick; his money will bring you no happiness. Come to me, and I'll make you happy, oh, I will, I will!"

But Carrie shook her head.

"Dick's money!" said she, incredulously. "There won't be much of that left when Dr. Folgate's done with him."

"What!"

"Ah! You haven't heard what I've got to tell you," hurried on Carrie, glad to turn the subject. "I offered to see this Mrs. Parkin, and Dick agreed; then Dr. Folgate came in and I asked for her address. And he gave me one, just to get rid of me, which I found was incorrect; nobody had ever heard of Mrs. Parkin there. In the meantime the doctor had brought a lawyer to Dick, and made him make his will with himself as residuary legatee."

Lorimer could scarcely believe her. But she told him every detail of her visits to the flat, and of the change in Dick during her absence, and of her writing two letters, as she intended to remain there.

"Where are the letters?" asked Lorimer, suddenly.

Carrie cried out, and grew white and stopped.

"I—I forgot them. Left them behind in the flat," stammered she at last.

Lorimer looked graver than before.

"If the doctor's the scoundrel you believe, then," said he, "he will open and read them both."

Carrie nodded dumbly.

"Of course," went on Lorimer, "the letter to Miss Basing will not be sent. Look here, Carrie, I'll go myself to Ostend and find out, if I can, what has become of Mrs. Parkin. Since the doctor is anxious to keep her in hiding, she may perhaps have something to tell us which it would be interesting to hear."

"And poor Dick! I don't like to leave him. I shall go back to the flat to-night and insist on being let in," said Carrie.

"Better wait, I think, until I come back, and we'll go together. To tell you the truth, I don't care to trust you there, believing what I must believe about this scoundrel Folgate."

"Madame Bertin, the housekeeper, wouldn't let any harm come to me," pleaded Carrie.

"Then neither will she let any harm come to Desborough," replied Lorimer. "Come, you owe it to me to listen to my advice, don't you?"

Very unwillingly Carrie consented to wait until the following day. The afternoon was already well advanced, and Lorimer, without a moment's loss of time, took leave of her with studied calmness, which the yearning look in his eyes belied, and started on the Ostend journey without even returning to his lodging.

He reached Ostend so late that night that he could do nothing until the following morning, when he went straight to the Hotel de la Plage, and asked whether Mrs. Parkin was still staying there.

On being answered in the affirmative, Lorimer, with his suspicions more alert than ever, sent word that he should be glad to see her, and sent in his card, which, as he knew, would tell her nothing.

As the lady was not yet up, he went out and walked up and down the promenade to fill up the time. September had come round, and the seaside crowd had already thinned considerably, though the weather was still fine and mild. The bathing machines were still in use, though the throng was not so great as it had been earlier in the season. Lorimer, not expecting to see Mrs. Parkin for some time, was surprised, as he stood idly watching the cyclists on the front, to hear his name uttered in a woman's voice.

He turned at once, and found himself face to face with a very tall, broad-shouldered, handsome woman who looked about thirty-five, whom he guessed at once to be Mrs. Parkin.

She had certainly had recourse to art in the management of her hair and complexion; she was dressed extravagantly in black silk serge of perfect cut, trimmed with handsome lace, and set off by diamond earrings and a pearl dog-collar. But her expression was so good-humored, her address so straightforward, that Lorimer was at once predisposed in her favor, even while he raised his hat and said,—

"Mrs. Parkin, I believe?"

"And you?" she asked, with some apparent anxiety.

"I am a friend of Richard Desborough's," said Lorimer, thinking it best to clear the decks for action without delay.

Mrs. Parkin flushed a rosy red.

"Oh!" she said, rather nervously. And then she waited.

"You wanted to see him, I believe, when he was in Ostend last month?"

The lady hesitated.

"Well, I did—and I didn't," she said at last.

"At any rate you followed him to Paris, I understand?"

Mrs. Parkin's large dark eyes opened widely.

"I—followed him to Paris? What should I follow him to Paris for?"

"You wanted to see him, I understand, madam, about—some business arrangements connected with the disposal of the property of the late Mr. Parkin?"

The lady blushed more deeply still, and looked at him, and then away.

"Well," she said, at last, "I know he's rather a good fellow, and, indeed, it wasn't by my wish that his uncle was so bitter against him. I was always advising him to be kind to the lad, indeed. So that when I saw him watching me from outside the hotel, one evening just after I came to Ostend, I thought we might as well meet, and—well, and have it out, you know. I suppose you know all his affairs; and mine too, eh?" Lorimer nodded, though indeed he was getting somewhat perplexed. "And make it up, you know?"

"Had you ever quarrelled, then?"

"With young Desborough? Why, no, I'd never even met him; only seen him prowling about outside the house, both in town and at Brighton, when Mr. Parkin wouldn't let him in. But, as I say, that wasn't my fault."

"No, of course not. Then, when Dr. Folgate represents you as hard and bitter against Desborough, he's not telling the truth?" went on Lorimer.

Mrs. Parkin stared.

"Dr. Folgate! Why, what does he know about it? What business is it of his?"

A light dawned upon Lorimer.

"He says you have visited him since Mr. Parkin's death to make an important statement, and that he's met you several times in Paris quite recently."

After a short silence of breathless astonishment Mrs. Parkin burst out laughing.

"What he should have told such a pack of lies for," she said at last, "I can't imagine. But he was always an artful customer, and if Mr. Parkin hadn't been so obstinate about everything, I'd have made him change his medical man years ago."

Lorimer's head seemed to be spinning round.

"At anyrate," he said feebly, "you did want to see him? He said you started up when you saw him here, while you were dining on the terrace?"

"Why, yes, I did. You see"—she hesitated a little—"I thought—and I should be very glad if you'd put it to him yourself—that, as I'd been left without any provision at all—and the child too—he might think it only fair as he got everything, to do something for me."

"Well, you see you ran away!" suggested Lorimer, rather overwhelmed by this turning of the tables.

"Yes, yes, I did," said Mrs. Parkin, hurriedly. "I don't deny Mr. Parkin had just turned me out and torn up the will in which he made provision for me. But he only did it in a fit of temper, you know, and not for any fault of mine. But when I saw he was dead, and that I could do nothing, and knew that I was turned out into the world without anything, I own I just laid hands on all the portable property I could and took the child away. Blame me if you like; accuse me of being a thief if you like; but remember I'd been looked upon as his wife by everybody for ten years, and that I'd been a good wife to him too!"

Lorimer drew a long breath.

"Will you come with me to Paris and see Desborough?" he asked eagerly. "Believe me, you'll do him the greatest possible service if you will—a service so great that he'll treat you very handsomely in return. I'll answer for it."

"What, what! I don't understand!" stammered she.

"I'll tell you the details as we go," answered Lorimer eagerly. "I'll only just say this now, that this Dr. Folgate, who is an accomplished scoundrel if ever there was one, has persuaded Desborough that you have been following him about with threats of blackmail!"

At that Mrs. Parkin's handsome face grew red with indignation, and her language grew forcible and free. It needed very few minutes for Lorimer to learn that the woman had been grossly maligned; that she was not indeed a person of lofty principles or excessive refinement, but warm-hearted, impulsive and capable of generous feeling.

(To be continued.)

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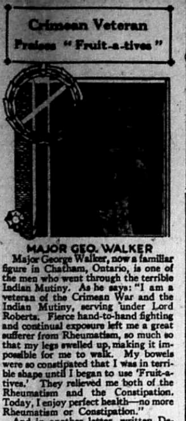
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Praises "Fruit-a-tives"

MAJOR GEO. WALKER

Major George Walker, now a familiar figure in Chatham, Ontario, is one of the men who went through the terrible Indian Mutiny. As he says: "I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, serving under Lord Roberts. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure left me a great sufferer from Rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk. My bowels were so constipated that I was in terrible shape until I began to use 'Fruit-a-tives.' They relieved me both of the Rheumatism and the Constipation. Today, I enjoy perfect health—no more Rheumatism or Constipation."

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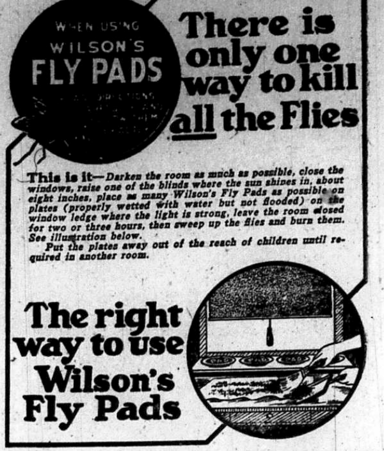
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This is it—Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.

Put the plates away out of the reach of children until required in another room.

The right way to use Wilson's Fly Pads

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS
E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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HALIFAX TO DON GALA ATTIRE

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, twin-brother of the gay Archbishop of Canterbury, and uncle to Lord Cornwallis who surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, sailed His Majesty's ship "Sphinx," followed by her tall, wooden sisters, "Merry Jacks," "Fair Lady" and eleven more, into what is to-day Halifax harbor. It was esteemed a great fleet for those long ago days and the voyage across the Atlantic took many weeks. Halifax is to-day a thriving, modern city and a great port, but she forgets not the brave Englishmen who laid the firm foundations on which she is builded.

The first fortnight of August will witness a carnival celebration in honor of Halifax's 175th birthday. A replica of the "Sphinx" will sail into the harbor and the landing of Cornwallis and his crew will be re-enacted at some spot along the shores of Point Pleasant Park. It is impossible to anchor where the original "Sphinx" did, as a mass of piers belonging to a great oil industry now covers that part of the harbor.

Clad in the picturesque costume of 1749, the impersonator of the founder of Halifax will step ashore with his entourage and, joined by the waiting throng, proceed to some pretty glade in the Park or to the grounds of Dalhousie University. There a pantomime of laying the foundation of what proved to be a Citadel City and a fortress for Britain's establishment on this continent, will take place. Indians and French in old-time dress will be in evidence.

Many entertainments are planned for the carnival weeks; yacht races, regattas, horse races, athletic contests and military tattoos are some of them. The carnival will coincide with the visit of the British world-squadron of warships, and also the finish of an international yacht race with 17 entries from New Rochelle, N.Y., to Halifax. The Northwest Arm will provide boating and bathing and delightful nooks for picnics along its pretty shore. The unveiling of the "Cross of Sacrifice," a fine memorial in honor of the Nova Scotians who died at sea during the World War, will occur on the headlands of Point Pleasant Park.

Nova Scotia is a truly delightful summer vacation-land and draws many tourists from far and near each year. Halifax's celebration will be an added attraction for 1924 visitors to that sea province.

Beet Sugar In Canada

The production of sugar beets and their manufacture into sugar has not been an unqualified success in Canada. Over forty years ago the first attempts were made in the Province of Quebec and later in Ontario and Alberta. At present there is but one company operating on a large scale.

In the "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada," G. G. Ommanney, of Montreal, outlines the various ventures and the present status of the industries. During the decade 1881-1891, three sugar factories were erected in Quebec province—at Coaticook, Berthier and Farnham. These closed down after two seasons, and it was not until 1901 that the cultivation of the beet was revived sufficiently to warrant the opening of plants. In that year four plants opened — at Wallaceburg, Dresden, Wiarton and Kitchener. The plants at Dresden and at Wiarton ceased to operate very quickly, and the one at Kitchener eventually came into the hands of the Dominion Sugar Company, Limited, now the largest, if not the only beet sugar operators in Canada.

This company to-day operates plants at Wallaceburg, Kitchener and Chatham on the following capacities: Chatham, 1,500 tons beets daily; Wallaceburg, 1,000 tons beets daily; Kitchener, 800 tons beets daily.

The average time of running is about 90 days for each plant per year. The contributory acreage to these plants is approximately: Chatham, 15,000 acres; Wallaceburg, 10,000 acres; Kitchener, 10,000 acres.

All beets are grown by farmers under contract whereby the growers are guaranteed a flat rate plus a bonus based on the price of refined sugar. The gain or loss resulting from a rise or fall, respectively in the price of sugar, is thus shared alike by the growers and the company. In pre-war days growers got $5.00 a ton for beets—in 1920 the price was about $20.00.

The Dominion Sugar Company's operations are distributed throughout the three Ontario counties of Kent, Essex and Elgin. They maintain and operate upwards of 150 weighing and shipping stations. In addition to the help employed at these stations during the campaign proper, this company maintains a corps of twenty field representatives looking after distribution of labor, etc., and each year some 1,000 skilled field laborers are imported to care for the growing crop.

Delivery is made to the various refiners by wagon, truck, scows, (operating on various rivers throughout the district) and by rail. The company owns and maintains a fleet of scows and tugs. This company finds that it cannot raise sufficient beet sugar seed for its own requirements and imports considerable quantities each year from Europe.

In Western Canada the cultivation of the sugar beet has been proven to have very promising possibilities—the climate—bright sunny days and cool nights—and soil have been shown by quite extensive operations to be suitable, and there can be no doubt that the irrigated blocks in Alberta will some day become the beet sugar growing districts on the American Continent.

A beet sugar factory was erected by the Knight Sugar Co., at Raymond, Alberta, and operated from 1903 to 1912. This operation was a failure, the closed-down factory building and some machinery being still on the ground for sale. The failure of this venture has been widely advertised and has undoubtedly done much harm to the prospects of development of the beet sugar industry in Western Canada. Yet an analysis of the causes of failure has clearly proved that it was in no wise due to climatic, soil or any other non-preventable conditions. An expert who investigated these conditions in 1916, stated in his report: "I have reached the conclusion that slovenly farming and agricultural mismanagement was vastly more to blame for crop failure than either soil or climatic conditions. It seems to me that, in a country like this, with apparently excellent beet lands, with a demonstration of possible tonnage such as I saw on the so-called seed farm (at Raymond) with a proved fair sugar content and with a growing season that enables harvest to be engaged in from October 1st to November 15th, it ought not to have admitted of a factory failure."

The extraction at Raymond was fairly good, about 240 lbs. of sugar in the bag to every ton of beets harvested. Another cause of this failure was trying to operate on too small an acreage. This was evidently the immediate cause for closing the factory. The average annual acreage was less than 2,000 acres and the average tonnage was a little above 11,000 tons per annum. The highest acreage was in 1906, when they had 2,902 acres with a total tonnage of 18,293 tons or 6.3 tons per acre. In the opinion of successful sugar beet operators the minimum unit which can be run successfully would be 800 tons, requiring about 80,000 tons of beets, or 8,000 to 9,000 acres planted. "The cost of such a refinery would be about one and a quarter million dollars, and for a plant of this size at least an additional one million should be provided for working capital for the first year's operations.

Experiments in sugar beet cultivation in Western Canada have shown highly satisfactory results. Tests made at the Lethbridge Dominion Governmental Experimental Farms for five different kinds of beets show a per acre yield of 17 1-2 tons, 16 1-2 tons, 15 1-2 tons, 9 3-4 tons and 16 1-2 tons, with a sugar content respectively of 17.68, 15.84, 19.42, 17.85 and 16.25 per cent. and a co-efficient of purity of 90.6, 83.3, 90.0, 84.9 and 86.8.

By 'Plane to the Pole.

The schoolboy who was punished by his teacher for saying that the magnetic Pole was the North Pole had more imagination than the master gave him credit for. Once again it is calling, this time to the adventurous heart of Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who beat Capt. Scott in the race for the South Pole. Plans for the project (which was almost turned down six months ago) are now in full preparation.

The most interesting feature is that the intrepid explorer purposes to fly over the Pole in an aeroplane. He will drift by ship as far north as possible and then begin his flight. It is not generally remembered that Capt. Amundsen is the explorer who actually trained Polar bears to pull sleighs

"Sn."

Have you any prejudice against words beginning with the syllable "sn?" Emerson had. Mrs. Emerson once referred to a lady of her acquaintance as a snob. Her husband objected, saying: "I do not like it. I particularly dislike all words beginning with 'sn.' Though she is a snob, you might call her a person who is very charitably disposed toward success."

The dictionary lists a considerable number of words beginning with this syllable. Only a few of the words in this category are descriptive of positive and lovely traits and things. Our primitive ancestors must have felt the way Emerson felt.

There is for instance man's first and scriptural enemy the "snake." Then there is "sneak," which defines the snake in human form. Add "snoop," the petty spy and informer, and "sniper," the fighter from ambush.

And, of course, "sneer" which is the characteristic expression of the "snob"; and "snicker," a form of derisive laughter. Also "snatch," which defines an ungenerous attitude, and 'snap," as indicative of the argumentative and belligerent person. Not to mention "snag" and "snare," which play their disagreeable parts in so much of life.

A husband is popularly believed to "snore" while asleep and to "snarl" while awake. Or, maybe, he is only a "snip" who "snivels."

"Sn" seems to be a hoodoo. No wonder Emerson "snorted" over the word "snob," even though the woman it described had "snubbed" his good wife.

Absent-minded Arthur Meighen.

Wherever Mr. Arthur Meighen has been, stories of his absent-mindedness are told in those places with not a little enjoyment.

In his student days in Toronto he was often a guest at the home of Mr. W. A. Clarke, the veteran clerk of York Township. Mr. Clarke recalls how "Arthur" and members of the family would attend some class function and on breaking up to go home the future premier sometimes would suddenly express a fervent desire to walk. Before getting home he would discover that he had left his scarf, or his rubbers, or both, behind. Soon the ladies learned that the young collegian often came out leaving his pocket money on the dressing table and his cuff links in the other shirt, so they usually held a good-natured inspection before they accompanied him. They would promptly lend him some car tickets when on winter nights after eleven o'clock he would fumble in his pockets and then suggest they walk home.

Turned Water Into Beer.

Saint Bridget, who occupies a position next to St. Patrick in a mosaic recently unveiled at the British House of Commons, is one of the lesser known saints of the Roman Catholic Church. In the guise of St. Bride, however, she is well known to Londoners as the patroness of the Fleet street church. The saint won a great reputation from her miracles, especially one whereby water of a certain well was turned into beer. The saint also bestowed her name on the royal palace nearby which subsequently became a house of correction for unruly apprentices.

Few laws are strictly obeyed by those who do not concede their righteousness.

A COLUMN ABOUT MILK

What Chemical Experiments at the Agricultural College Show

Detecting Milk Adulations—Powdered Skimmilk—Milk In Breadmaking—Feeding Silage Before Milking—Milk Matters.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Detecting Milk Adulations.

The Chemistry department of the Ontario Agricultural College during the past year made a study of the freezing point of milk by means of the Hortvet Cryoscope, proving the apparatus to be absolutely reliable in detecting adulation of milk by adding water. The Hortvet Cryoscope having a scientifically accurate construction, now fills that much needed requirement of an official test for detecting added water in milk regardless of the breed of cows from which the milk may be obtained.

Powdered Skimmilk.

The comparative values of powdered skimmilk and powdered buttermilk were found to be about equal in experiments carried on at the College. The average total gains per pig were 121.6 pounds for those fed on the skimmilk powder and 122.8 pounds for those fed on buttermilk powder. Although the feeding value of these products is good, the market price for hogs and the high cost of the skimmilk and buttermilk powder makes its use prohibitive as live stock feed.

Milk In Breadmaking.

The Chemistry department has also studied experimentally the effect of whole milk, skimmed milk, condensed milk and milk powder in making bread. The whole milk naturally had some of the effects of fat, and the sweetened, condensed milk some of the effects of sugar, but, otherwise, milk will not replace sugar, malt or shortening in making bread. It has an influence all its own which none of these other constituents will produce. In conjunction with these other ingredients it does, however, influence the flavor of the bread, and improve the color of the crust. In fact it makes a richer loaf of bread, with greater moisture-retaining and higher food value properties.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Feeding Silage Before Milking.

There is always a tendency that when green feed is given to cows shortly before milking that it will impart to the milk some odor, and possibly taste. This does not always follow, but it is not considered advisable to feed green fodder, silage, or other strong smelling feeds just before milking. When cows are turned into pasture in the spring there will be developed in their milk a particular odor that to some people is quite disagreeable. Also cows turned on sweet clover, and particularly those pastured on rape or green rye, will impart to their milk a very strong odor, and possibly a flavor, unless they are taken from such pasture several hours before milking. Not only does the cow seem to pass on this undesirable odor through her blood to her milk, but where strong smelling silage is fed in the barn the odor is likely to be absorbed by the milk at the time of milking. For these reasons silage and other similar feeds are best fed after milking.

Who Is Kept?

We frequently hear dairymen say, "I keep ten cows," or "I keep six cows." All too often they are much nearer the exact truth than they imagine. The statement should be reversed. Dairyman should ask themselves two questions, "How many cows are keeping me at a profit?" and "How many cows am I keeping at a loss?" There is not enough fun, amusement or excitement in caring for dairy cattle to pay too high for the privilege. The reason so many "boarder" cows are in the tie-ups of the barn is because few farmers know which cows are profitable and which are not. Milk scales, white paper, Babcock test reports and the gumption necessary to keep tabs on production over a year's period are just as essential to profitable dairying as pitchforks and milk pails.

Milk Matters.

Nine and one-half pounds of milk are required to make one pound of limburger cheese.

Milk will take up impurities with more rapidity and hold on to them with greater tenacity than almost any other food product.

It is easier to keep milk clean by keeping the dirt out of it than it is to clean it after the dirt has contaminated it. A clean udder will go far toward clean milk, and a few seconds spent in wiping the udder with a clean, damp cloth will prevent much future trouble.

Encouraging a cow to give milk with a milking stool is expensive to her owner. Exactly why a cow puts four or five per cent. of fat in her milk is still an unsolved problem, but the ease with which she will take the fat out of her milk with but slight provocation has been solved many times.

A Rhyme About Lime.

When in your garden soil of clay you walk with patience day by day, through twilight dusk or bright sunshine, to try to make the soil more fine; when though you scratch and hoe and thump, the soil will still proceed to "lump," and bake as hard as any brick, and make your peas and cabbage sick; my friend you then may know it's time to give that soil a dose of lime.

In selecting new harness see that no portion shows cracks on the grain side when the leather is sharply bent or twisted.

Gen. Wade.

Field-Marshal George Wade, who died on March 14th, 1748, became Commander of the Forces in Scotland, just 200 years ago. During 1724 and subsequent years Wade superintended the construction of a series of roads through the Highlands, which gradually led to the civilization of that previously rather lawless region.

"Had you seen these roads before
they were made,
You'd have lifted up your hands and
blessed General Wade."

was how one Irish ensign who took part in the work described the feat.

MRS. ANDERSON TELLS WOMEN

How Backache and Periodic Pains Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Leslie, Sask.—"For about a year I was troubled with a distressing down-bearing pain before and during the periods, and from terrible headaches and backache. I hated to go to a doctor, and as I knew several women who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with good results, I finally bought some and took four bottles of it. I certainly do recommend it to every woman with troubles like mine. I feel fine now and hope to be able to keep your medicine on hand at all times, as no woman ought to be without it in the house."—Mrs. OSCAR A. ANDERSON, Box 15, Leslie, Sask.

Mrs. Kelsey Adds Her Testimony

Copenhagen, N. Y.—"I read your advertisement in the papers and my husband induced me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to get relief from pains and weakness. I was so weak that I could not walk at times. Now I can do my housework and help my husband out doors, too. I am willing for you to publish this letter if you think it will help others."—Mrs. HERBERT KELSEY, R.F.D., Copenhagen, N. Y.

Sick and ailing women everywhere in the Dominion should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before they give up hope of recovery. C

WHERE CANADA IS WINNING.

United States Food Exports Are Decreasing.

The United States Department of Commerce reports that the proportion of the food exports of that country is decreasing and that of food imports is increasing. In Novemer last food imports were 26 per cent. of all, an increase of 4 per cent. Exports of foodstuffs were 17 per cent. of all, against 23 per cent. The Department first remarked this trade change in dealing with the figures for the fiscal year ending last June. Then for the first time in history agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports, the excess imports being $338,000,000, against excess exports of $474,000,000 in the previous year. A good deal of the increase in food imports was caused by the greater consumption of tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, and other tropical products, but not so satisfactory is the decline of exports. The New York Times makes this comment:

Where the shoe pinches is that we sell abroad smaller amounts of what foreign consumers import. The Canadian farmers have not had the generous help given our farmers, but they have won over them in the world market. They have helped themselves by increasing production, while excess of credit plunged our farmers into land speculation. Mortgage interest and principal is the stone around our farmers' necks. Their own secretary tells them candidly and truly that there is no hope in price-fixing.

The Times might have added that the Fordney-McCumber tariff has intensified the competition of Canadian wheat with United States wheat in the world market, and has been a factor in the rapid increase in the exports of Canadian flour, as compared with those of American flour. Apart from that, it is of vital importance to this country that United States exports of foodstuffs are shrinking. If profit by every reduction of the American market they must find increased sales overseas, and they will profit b yevery reduction of the American export of competitive products. If wheat were to remain at its present price the United States would cease almost immediately to raise an exportable surplus. After last year's bitter experience American growers are already reducing their wheat acreage. Canada has become the greatest wheat-exporting country in the world, and will steadily improve her position as domestic consumption in the United States overtakes domestic production.—Toronto Globe.

Canadian Officer at Wembley.

Inspector C. H. Hill, who is in command of the detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, was formerly attached to the Lethbridge station of the Southern Alberta division.

The inspector, who is six feet three inches in his stockinged feet, was born in Australia, educated in England, and came to Canada in 1908. Joining as a constable in Regina in 1908, he became successfully corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, and inspector.

He saw strenuous service in the Yukon for six years, after which he was transferred to Alberta and British Columbibba. During the war he saw service in France with the 49th Battalion, making his own way to England after having to drop his captain's commission in the 191st (Calgary) Battalion, which was broken up and taken to England in drafts.

In France he was twice wounded—at Arras and at Courtrai—and at the former place won the Military Medal for leading a successful bombing raid on an enemy trench. He returned to Canada, was demobilized in 1919, and rejoined the Police at Ottawa as a staff-sergeant, but within a month was transferred to the Vancouver Station as inspector.

Most Lonesome Outpost.

What is said to be the most lonesome outpost in the world for human beings has been set up at Karsk, on the Kara Sea, an arm of the Arctic, in the form of a wireless and hydro-meteorological station. The Kara Sea is blocked by ice the greater part of the year, being passable for ships during only a few weeks in summer.

The Academy of Sciences in Leningrad announced recently that four smaller stations also had been established on the Kara Sea by the Soviet Government, each of these being combined with a hydro-meteorological bureau.

The wireless station at Karsk keeps in touch with vessels in polar water and sends out weather forecasts regularly. There are but two men at the station, and, because of the ice and weather conditions, it is possible to send them supplies only once every year. The chief recreation of the meteorologists and wireless operators is hunting and fishing.

PREACHING TO DEAF MUTES.

Speaks Message and Then Translates It Into Sign Language.

In a London church, every Sunday, a strange service is held—a service for the deaf and dumb.

The preacher to the deaf, under normal conditions, invariably speaks his message, translating it at the same time into sign language.

This is done for at least two reasons. First, there is quite often a "hearer" present, who would go empty away if the sermon were unspoken. Secondly, the art of lip-reading is acquired by so many of the younger generation of deaf-mutes, that the plainly spoken "word" can be interpreted by them even without the sign language.

To the casual observer, the silent preaching of the Rev. Albert Smith, who conducts these services, would appear rather a subject for laughter than for deep reverence and solemnity. For to anyone unable to understand the meaning of his gestures they appear, in some instances, merely grotesque, although there is a natural dignity about many of them, seeing that they deal with the highest of all themes.

Some of the commonest words in our language are imitative, and these are the strongest, raciest, and most expressive words. Such words are Bang, Clash, Rush, Smash, Crash, and many others.

Doubtless, at one time, all language was imitative and descriptive, and there was a real connection between the word and what it represented. There is still.

In the sign language of the deaf and dumb this connection is still evident. The gestures and signs which Mr. Smith uses express not the word but the sense. So if a French deaf-mute were to stray into the church, even if he were unable to read a word of English, he would still understand the main drift of the sermon.

For the spelling out of words upon the hands is only intermittent and connective. The main spiritual ideas which the preacher seeks to convey are conveyed by gestures and attitudes.

For instance, such an abstract idea as Truth would seem to require much elaboration, especially when applied to religion. Yet the preacher does it very simply. He makes the motion of clasping, right hand on left, but so gently as to make no sound, and his deaf and dumb "hearers" understand that he means Truth, as used in the phrase "the truth as it is in Jesus," or in "I am the way, the truth, and the life."

Similarly the word "God" is indicated by the lifted clenched hand, and a tense expression in the uplifted eyes, whilst "Saviour" is always expressed in the outstretched hands of blessing and invitation.

These ideas, infinitely varied, are used to convey all the well-known vocabulary of religion, such as Grace, Peace, Salvation, Repentance, Faith, and so on.

There's no beating about the bush. The preacher takes the most direct road to his meaning, and he can convey a text from the Bible to the minds and hearts of his deaf-mute congregation, quite as quickly and effectively as an ordinary reader, and can keep pace in his signs with his own most rapid speech.

As the sermon proceeds, spoken and acted, the visitor who can hear knows where the smile comes, and where the sigh or tear, and many note well whether the preacher is intelligently followed.

He will see the quick and universal smile at some humorous illustration, the tenseness of tears at the earnest appeal, the rapt attention at the periods of greatest eloquence. There is no doubt the congregation have the understanding heart, if they lack the hearing ear, though, in the Biblical sense, they have both.

Lastly, it is interesting to stand a moment or two in the vestibule of the church, as the deaf-mute congregation disperses, and note the silent gossip between old cronies, who have met in this way once a week for many years. It is all so silent; yet the understanding is evidently complete. There is indeed a language of the heart.

Victim of Snake's Vendetta.

Scientists are puzzled and laymen are keenly interested in the remarkable case of the boy, Clifford Scholes, 18, of Bungowannah, near Albury, New South Wales, who has been bitten by a snake five times in six weeks. He was working in the field when bitten first, soon after he had killed a large brown snake. His mother rendered first aid and the boy was hurried to a hospital. He was out in a few days, and had returned to work in the fields when he was bitten again. This time his recovery was slower. He had just returned home when, while walking along the verandah of his house, he was bitten a third time. Then he was bitten while working near a reaper. After this, every hole in the grounds around the house was stopped up, and young Scholes was constantly attended by a man with a stick, who also carried a light at night. Yet, while Scholes was getting chaff for a horse one night in the stable, he was bitten a fifth time, and again the snake escaped. After leaving the hospital on this occasion he was hurried to Sydney, as it was felt that he was not safe on the farm. The boy says that the snake "has the smell of him" and is avenging itself for the killing of its mate.

Modern Society.

A man was motoring up the drive to his country house with a business friend whom he was going to entertain over the week-end. "There's part of my family," he said, "having tea on the piazza now." "Ah, yes, indeed," beamed the business friend. "What a charming group! I suppose the young girl in the short frock is your daughter. The young fellow in the riding-breeches would be, of course, your son, while the lovely lady in the pink silk tea gown and point lace is your wife, naturally." "No," grunted the other man. "No, not at all. The young girl in the short frock is my wife's mother, the young fellow in the riding-breeches is my wife herself, and the lady in the pink silk tea gown is my son, a sophomore who is rehearsing to-day for the new revue, where he takes a female part."

Half and Half.

Mr.—Am I never to have my way about anything?

Mrs.—Oh, yes. When we agree you may have your way, but when we disagree I'll have mine.—New York Sun and Globe.

Pacific Great Eastern

Ten thousand dollars a day!

That's what it has been costing the taxpayers of British Columbia to feed their White Elephant, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The figure includes operating losses, interest, and depreciation, but not provision for sinking funds.

The Pacific Great Eastern is a legacy of the boom days. It starts at the little Indian village of Squamish, forty miles north of Vancouver, wanders through 350 miles of mostly unproductive country, and comes to rest in the cow town of Quesnel, Cariboo district.

Trains run twice a week in summer, and also in winter, if the snow slides, rock slides, and mud slides, and wash-outs are not too bad. The average speed is well under twenty miles an hour, and occasionally there are only two or three passengers at a time in the coaches.

To provide this service, an investment of $42,349,527.38 had been made, upto June 30, 1923 according to the Government's official figures.

As it exists to-day, the Pacific Great Eastern is in two distinct and unconnected sections. There is a short line running from North Vancouver to the summer resort of Whytecliffe. The service consists of eleven trains each way per day, and this section really functions as a sort of glorified street car service for the suburbs of greater Vancouver.

Over one-third of the passenger revenue of the P. G. E. comes from the North Vancouver division: $39,000 out of a grand total of $92,500 in twelve months.

The second and main section runs from Squamish to Quesnel. To reach Squamish from Vancouver takes four hours by steamer, the distance being forty miles. It was the original plan to build a railway from Vancouver to Squamish, but it is now recognized that the physical obstacles would almost bankrupt the Dominion itself.

"The P. G. E. was conceived in enthusiasm, and brought forth in iniquity," in the terse language of caustic critics. As to the truth of this, the man who studies the history of this unique railway may judge for himself.

Things were booming in British Columbia twelve or thirteen years ago. Richard McBride was premier, and his motto, "If You Can't Boost, Don't Knock," was the most popular slogan of his day. Any man who didn't believe the country could attain everlasting prosperity by selling real estate was a knocker. "Men of vision" were those who gave hearty support to all ambitious undertakings. Railways were in high favor. Charters were to be had for the asking. Stock companies were floated by the hundred. Speculators became potential millionaires overnight.

The conception of the P. G. E. occurred during that hectic period. The intention was to build a line from Vancouver to Fort George, a distance of approximately 450 miles, and it was undoubtedly undertaken for the Grand Trunk Pacific as their Vancouver connection. Had the road reached Fort George, it would most certainly have been taken over at the time of the nationalization of the G. T. P. Instead, the G. T. P. hooked up with the C. N. R., and traffic follows the water grade of the Thompson river into Vancouver.

The P. G. E. was to be started in 1912 and finished in 1915, and it was to be a standard road in every respect. Its bonds were guaranteed to the extent of $42,000 a mile for 476 miles. A bond issue of $20,160,000 was authorized by Parliament, and a capital stock issue of $25,000,000.

The contractors were Foley, Welch and Stewart, one of the wealthiest firms in western Canada. The three partners—Timothy Foley, Patrick Welch and J. W. Stewart—gave their personal guarantees that the province would never be called upon to pay a cent of interest or principal on the guaranteed bonds, and also tied up $250,000 in the Union Bank, to be released to them when the road was completed on time, built according to contract.

The wealthy firm failed in its obligations, but made a profit of $5,000,000 out of construction work. The three partners were relieved of individual liabilities, and received legal absolution by paying back $500,000 of $5,704,216 overpaid them between 1912 and 1917.

Because of its guarantee, the province had to take over the P. G. E. To-day the road is still uncompleted, halting fifty miles south of Fort George. The wooden bridges need replacement. The roadbed requires ties and ballast, for much of the work was done in a great hurry, in unseasonable weather, with unsuitable material, by workmen who, like, the contractors, sub-contractors, and sub-sub-sub-contractors, tried to make as much money as possible as easily as possible in as short a time as possible.

Looking at everything through the rosy glasses of optimism, the supporters of the road could not see that most of the territory served by the P. G. E. was unsuitable for agricultural development. True, there are some fertile stretches, as at Pemberton, Meadows, Lillooet, and Pavilion, but all this land was under intensive cultivation many years ago. North of Clinton to Quesnel, the P. G. E. runs through cattle country, and the few shipments made each year are not showing any increase. Before the line was built range cattle were worth ten cents a pound on the hoof; to-day the price is down to three cents. No fault of the railway, certainly, but a condition of affairs that does not make for profitable freight business.

Whales.

Whales measuring as much as 105 feet in length have been caught in the Antarctic.

Guided by a Dream.

A few weeks ago a youth tried to swim across the River Froom, Bristol, Eng., and was drowned. A friend of the missing man dreamt he saw the body lying beneath the surface of the water at a certain spot. He visited the spot indicated in his dream and discovered the body.

Hadn't a Chance.

She: "I've had that parrot two years, and it has never said a word."

He: "Why don't you give it a chance."

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils.

Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Oaton's.

Denison Bros.

We Sell to Satisfy.

Pure Cream Tartar, 1 lb..	30c.
Pure Black Pepper, 1 lb..	25c.
1 lb. tin Cohoe Red Salmon	25c.
2 pkgs. Shredded Wheat...	25c.
Good Black Tea, 1 lb.....	50c.
Good Green Tea, 1 lb.....	50c.
1 lb. Fine Tea for........	30c.
Try our Vinegar, per gal..	35c.
14 B. tin Baking Powder..	20c.
4 bars White Naptha.....	25c.
Lennox Laundry Soap, 6 bars for...............	25c.
6 bars Olive Toilet.......	25c.
3 lbs. good Rice.........	20c.
2 lbs. Cocoa for.........	20c.

Denison Bros.

North Centre Street.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Government Standard

Field Seeds

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GEO. E. WINTER,

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CORNS

end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure.* No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin;* antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this *new,* magic corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

We also carry a complete line of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable —When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

During the second week of September there will be many visitors to Napanee and District 'Old Boys' and Girls' Re-Union. They will miss the faces of many of their dear old friends who have passed away, and will look up their last resting place in our beautiful cemetries. If you have not placed a monument, or Marker, to show where they lie, call and select one from our large assortment, and let us erect it for you before Sept. 8.

Napanee Marble & Granite Works

Wm. M. Howitt.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Huston and family are spending the week in Peterborough.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Joyce and Miss Marjorie are holidaying at Bancroft.

Master Morgan Richards, of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Pringle.

Miss Annie McCallum has returned from spending several weeks in Cleveland, Ohio.

Misses Gladys and Madeline Shane are visiting friends in Toronto and Mitchell.

Mrs. Helen Robinson, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Carnahan, South River Road.

Mrs. Howell and Mrs. J. F. Scruton, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willet VanAlstyne, have returned to their home in Montreal.

Miss Sprague and Miss Gordensmith, of Belleville, Mrs. Boldrick, of Picton, and Mrs. A. R. Laidley, Kingston, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willet VanAlstyne.

Miss Mary Madigan, Rochester, N.Y., is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jas. Madigan.

Miss Alma Rogers is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Glover, Atlantic City, N.J.

Miss Helen Covert, Enterprise spent a few days last week in town.

Miss S. O'Rilley, Moscow, is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson, Mrs. Elias Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter and Mr. Wellington Coulter spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar.

Mr. and Mrs. David MacGregor and family, of Peterboro, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Bergin for the week-end.

Mrs. John Pollard has returned home after spending two weeks in Marlbank visiting Mrs. Nettie Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Conger, New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson.

Miss Evelyn McKim is spending her vacation at Beaver Lake.

Mrs. F. E. Card, Leslieville, Alta., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Price, Camden.

Mrs. W. Flynn and children, Kingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Edwards, Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLaren, Moscow.

Miss Ruth Thompson spent last week with her cousin, Mrs. Jackson, Oshawa.

Mrs. Lottridge, Toronto, spent last week the guest of Mrs. A. T. Harshaw.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Maker and children and Mr. and Mrs. Yared have returned from a weeks' vacation visiting Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Falls.

Mr. Wm. Harmer, of Edmonton, Alta, made a flying visit to his sister, Mrs. F. S. Scott, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nelson, Enterprise, were in Napanee on Thursday.

Mrs. Howard Smith, Enterprise spent Thursday in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson, Moscow, spent Monday in Kingston.

Mrs. Chas. Lowry, Clarksville, is visiting Mrs. C. D. Eyvel, Galt.

Mrs. Geo. Ross, Peterborough, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Howard Armstrong.

Miss Margaret Bigby, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Mackenzie.

Mr. Jas. Foster, Toronto, was renewing acquaintances in Napanee over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cowling.

Mr. Thos. Diamond, Toronto, is renewing acquaintances in Napanee and vicinity.

Mrs. C. W. Guess and Mrs. Joyner are visiting Mrs. McDonald at the Sand Banks, Prince Edward.

Miss Edith Coleman is holidaying at Kingston and Stella.

Mrs. Conger, Syracuse, N.Y., is visiting her son, Mr. Mack Conger, Deseronto Road.

Master Kenneth Penny, Empey Hill, is visiting his brother in Syracuse, N.Y.

Miss Isabel Sinclair, Brampton, is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Madden at her summer home.

Mr. W. H. Perry, Toronto, spent a day last week with Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Perry.

Rev. and Mrs. Foster, Madoc, were calling on friends in Napanee on Monday on their way to the Eastern States on a motor trip.

Mr. Robt. Dougan, Camden East, is visiting his daughter in Winnipeg for a few weeks.

Mr. R. B. Thompson attended the session of the Grand Encampment at Belleville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Knight are holidaying at St. Catherines and Toronto.

Mrs. W. H. Hunter and Miss Kathleen are on a motor trip to Watertown, N.Y.

Mr. Kenneth Shaver, Calgary, who has been attending Summer School at Queen's University, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ralph Ham.

Mrs. D. A. Valleau, Oshawa, spent last week with her sister at Newburgh.

Miss Phoebe Smith, Smith's Falls, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Smith, South Napanee.

Mr. C. D. Eyvel, Galt, was renewing acquaintances in Napanee last week.

Mrs. F. J. Bradley and children returned from England last week.

Miss Jennie Gillespie, Peterborough, spent last week the guest of Mrs. W. K. Houston.

Miss Margaret Gleeson, Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Mr. W. C. Bowen spent last week in Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff and Mr. and Mrs. E. Jackson, Moscow, are visiting friends at Oswegtchie, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Graham, Oshawa, are spending two weeks with his mother, Mrs. C. A. Graham.

Mr. Harold Baughan, New York, is spending his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baughan.

Mrs. C. A. Graham has returned from spending a month with her son, Mr. Fred Graham, Oshawa.

Miss Mary Nolan is visiting Mrs. Charade at Valois, Que.

Miss Veronica Murphy, R.N., Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murphy, Bath.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Regina, Sask., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. McGill, Centreville.

Mrs. MacTish, London, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Laughland.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Tozer and Mrs. W. Huston, Carthage, N.Y., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Walters, at Watercombe.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. D. Anderson, Mathematical Master in the Kenora, H. S., are visiting Rev. nad Mrs. Anderson at the Selby parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Rose, Deseronto Road, entertained about forty members and friends of the "Helping Hand" Bible Class, of Grace Church, on Friday evening. Eeverybody enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

BIRTHS

McGuin—At Napanee, on Monday, August 11th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGuin, a son—Maurice Arnold.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Library, August 26th, at three o'clock.

Come to Napanee on Wednesday afternoon, August 20th, and enjoy yourself at St. Patrick's social in the Driving Park. Full program of sports to commence at 1 p.m. Supper at 4 p.m. Dance in Armouries in evening, Al. Wilson's Orchestra in attendance.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Solid trains run through to Winnipeg without change. New Convertible (berth) Colonist Cars will add to the comfort of the journey and lunch counter cars will be attached to the trains serving food and refreshments at reasonable prices. Special cars will be provided for women. The special Harvesters' trains of the Canadian National Railways from all Ontario points as advertised will make the fastest time to Winnipeg, operating via the new Longlac cut-off, the shortest route between Eastern and Western Canada. Harvesters travelling by this route, will as a consequence, be first in the field. The first train leaves Toronto one minute after midnight of August 21st, (12.01 a.m., August 22nd). The fare is a flat rate of $15 to Winnipeg and half a cent a mile beyond. Returning the fare is half a cent per mile into Winnipeg and $29 back to starting point.

Full particulars re fares, train service, etc., apply to nearest Canadian National Agent.

Roman Idea Concerning Oysters.

According to an eminent old Roman doctor, the Romans' predilection for oysters was a sanitary one, which he explained thuswise: "Living oysters are endowed with the proper medicinal virtues; they nourish wonderfully, and solicit rest; for he who sups on oysters is wont on that night to sleep placidly; and to the valetudinary afflicted with a weak stomach, eight, ten or twelve raw oysters in a morning, or one hour before dinner, is more healing than any drug or mixture that the apothecary can compound."

Negro Farmers Increase.

Sixteen years ago the first negro agricultural demonstration was employed to carry on extension work among negro farmers. According to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture there are now 285 negro men and women agents, under whose direction more than 14,000 negro farmers and their families are following approved practices in farming and home making.

Modernized.

"You no longer have any trouble with horse thieves in Crimson Gulch."

"No," replied Cactus Joe. "The horse thieves has all gotten demoralized and are stealin' flivvers."

Having been served with a wedge of some yellow substance, the husband poked at it cautiously with his fork and finally turned it over heavily on his plate asking: "What is this?"

"Pound cake. What of it?" the wife replied.

"Nothing," said the husband. "I thought my section weighed more than a pound. What are you going to make next?"

"Marble cake," said the wife defiantly.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Napanee and Lennox and Addington Old Boys' Reunion will be held in connection with the Napanee Fair during the week of Sept. 8th, 1924.

"Shrewd Shoppers" Invariably Buy "Best" in August

Our various Departments have many Values that are worthy of your Immediate Attention.

THE LAST CALL FOR SUMMER DRESSES ON SALE "NOW" AT HALF PRICE

Fall stocks are arriving. We find that we must have space to house our lines of Coats and Dresses, hence the reason for our most drastic reduction in these summer dresses.

Many days of steady wear are still ahead. At our sale prices it would be a good investment on your part to buy now for next year.

Obtainable are smartest of styles in newest of materials. French hand-made frocks vie with New York inspired frocks for your approval. These dresses are made from such dependable fabrics as Canton, Georgette, Cotton Crepe, plain and fancy Voiles and Cotton Crepella. They are authentic in style, material and color.

Sizes range from 16 Misses' to 42 Women's.

$5.95 for $2.98.
$6.95 for $3.48.
$8.00 for $4.00.
$9.75 for $4.88.
$12.50 for $6.25.
$17.50 for $8.75.
$20.00 for $10.00.
22.50 for $11.25.
$25.00 for $12.50.
$28.50 for $14.25.

GIRLS' GINGHAM SCHOOL DRESSES THAT ARE CLEVERLY STYLED

CHOOSE EARLY WHILE SIZES ARE HERE

With school opening just a few short days away, its time now to choose your daughter's school wardrobe.

For early Fall wear, dresses of "Gingham" will prove very satisfactory. They will stand up under strenuous wear and constant washings. Our present assortment offers you a varied range of styles, colors and sizes. Each style is neatly ornamented with contrasting collar, colorful embroidery, belts pockets or buttons.

Priced at $1.69, $1.75, $2.19 and $3.19 each.

WOMEN'S WHITE SILK HOSE, GOOD VALUE AT $1.75 PAIR

Niagara Maid Pure Thread Silk Hose, with lisle top and hem, reinforced heels and toes, double silk hose, an excellent wearing hose, White only. Sizes 8½ to 10.

SPECIAL VALUES IN SHEETING AND CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTONS

At 50c. yard we have three widths, 40, 42 and 44 in. Bleached Circular Pillow Cotton. This is a good, serviceable cotton that will give good long service.

In the finer pillow cottons, such as are used for embroidery, prices range from 55,c. to 75c. per yard, in 40, 42, 44, 45 and 46 in. widths.

An extra fine very serviceable Circular Pillow Cotton, Horrockses best quality, comes 42 in. wide, at $1.00 yard. This pillow cotton for embroidery is preferred to linen, as it does not wrinkle nor soil as quickly.

Unbleached Sheeting for bed spreads comes 72 in. wide, at 65c. and 80c. yd., for the extra heavy. 81 in. in a fine, smooth weave at 75c. yard.

Bleached Sheeting comes in widths of 60in., 63in., 68 in., 72 in., 76 in. and 81 in. in various prices.

60 and 63 in. wide for single bed and hospital use in good sturdy cotton that will give satisfactory service are 50, 70 and 85c. per yd. for the best domestic quality.

68 and 72 in. Bleached Sheeting in worth while qualities are 75c., 85c., 95c. and $1.10 per yd., for the best English make.

In 76 and 81 inch widths are some interesting values at 85c., 90c., 95c. and $1.10 per yd. These are exceptional good values for sheetings, quality and price considered.

ADVANCED SHIPMENT OF TAPESTRY RUGS

We were very fortunate in securing a liberal supply of an over production of these rugs at prices not available at present. The popularity of Tapestry Rugs is indisputable. The factories have improved the makeup and only the seamless rugs are made in the better qualities. We expect a large sale of these rugs if quality, patterns and price count for anything.

We have all the regular sizes in stock and a variety of popular designs.

The sizes are 2¼ x 3, 2½ x 3, 2½ x 3½, 3 x 3, 3 x 3½ and 3 x 4. The patterns are true copies of the higher priced rugs. The prices are from $16.50 to $34.50. When you buy a seamless Tapestry Rug, you can depend on the lasting qualities.

CLEARING THE BALANCE OF OUR BEADED VOILES FOR 59 CENTS PER YARD

Added to these Normandy Voiles will be a few select patterns in colored Voile with floral design. The Beaded Voiles come in four patterns in Black in White, one in Brown and White, one in Red and White. These come in floral and block effects. Regular price per yard, 85c.

SPECIALLY PREPARED SALE OF SLEEVELESS CARDIGANS

All $9.25 styles for $6.29.
All $7.75 styles for $5.19.
All $5.75 styles for $3.95.
All $3.00 styles for $2.19.

CHOOSE - YOURS - NOW

The vogue for this jaunty, smart accessory goes merrily on. For Fall and Autumn wear the "Sweater-skirt" costume will be exceedingly popular.

Starting Thursday morning, August twenty-first, we are placing our entire stock on sale at greatly reduced prices. These Sleeveless Cardigans are the finest produced on this continent. The styles, the colorings and the yarns are very original and unique. In our present range are colorings that will blend perfectly, or contrast smartly with the prevailing skirt styles.

Obtainable in complete range of sizes from 36 to 42.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S KERCHIEFS

Fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, nicely hemstitched, most of them effecting narrow hems. Full size, all white, $3.00 dozen.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with narrow 1-8 in. hem, full size, all white, 15c., 2 for 25c., or $1.50 dozen.

Irish Flaxon Kerchiefs with fancy stripe border, narrow 1-8 in. hem, all white, 15c., 2 for 25c.

Irish Lawn Kerchiefs in fine quality, narrow hems, full size and all white, 10c., 3 for 25c.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, white with colored borders, in the following shades: Peach, Pink, Helio, Green, Blue, 25c. each.

Irish Hand Embroidered with wide hems and colored borders, 15c. each, 2 for 25c.

Hand Embroidered colored linen in shades of Blue, Rose, Helio, Orange, 29c. each.

Natural Pongee Silk with colored stripes, 25c. each.

Crepe-de-chene in plain shades with narrow hems, 50c., 25c. each.

Silk Kerchiefs with embroidered scalloped edge, shades of Blue, Pink, Green, Purple, Peach, 20c. each.

PLAIN AND STRIPE RATINE VELOUR

Regular $3.00, $3.25, $3.95 per yd., to clear $1.50, $1.63, $1.98 per yd. One dress length each.

This small assortment, five dress lengths in all, are in plain and two tone stripes and self color brocade.

One each Blue and Tangerine, with White; One each stripe in Blue and Orange, Grey and Chinese Blue; One length in Fawn Brocade.

These materials represent the balance of a select assortment and at these special prices will be considered a good bargain.

SCHOOL OPENS SEPTEMBER 2ND–ONLY 2 WEEKS AWAY

Time to think of outfitting that boy of yours for Fall. Every preparation has been made by The Robinson Co. to give you the very best values possible. We have been planning and preparing for the past six months, securing the best merchandise possible.

BOYS' CAPS—Special shapes for boys 3 to 10 years. Values vary according to price—75c., $1.00 and $1.25. Larger shapes for boys 10 to 20, at 75c., $1.00 and up to $2.00.

BOYS' SUSPENDERS—25c., 30c., 35c., 50c.

BOYS' FINE SHIRTS—Collar attached. Blue Chambray, 90c.; Pick and Pick, 85c.; Brushed Cotton in Grey or Olive, $1.00.

BOYS' NECKTIES—Special values at 45c. and 50c.

BOYS' KHAKI BLOOMERS—Our famous No. 1950 line at $1.25 a pair. Sizes 24 to 34.

BOYS' WOOL JERSEYS—$1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50. The best makes obtainable. Every garment guaranteed.

BOYS' SUITS—A range of almost 200 suits in sizes for boys 7 to 20. Prices $5.37 to $15.00. The $5.37 Suits are priced away below their regular value, which was $7.50 to $10.00, but they are odds and ends from our own stock.

BOYS' HOSIERY

Holeproof Rock Rib Black Cotton Hose, extra strong, made to fit and to wear, sizes 7 to 11. Prices ranging 50 to 75c. pair.

Boys' 1-1 ribb Black Cotton Hose with seamless feet, sizes 8 to 10½, 50c. pair.

Boys' 2-1 and 1-1 ribb Black Cotton Hose, medium weight, sizes 5 to 10, prices range 25c. to 29c. pair.

Boys' Worsted Golf Hose, with fancy turn back cuff, in assortment of colors. Prices ranging 75c. to $1.50 pair.

New Fall Coats and Dresses are Here

Little change is apparent in the silhouette for Fall which will remain straight, short and beltless in its smartest interpretation. The tunic is by all odds the dominating feature of winter fashions in blouses, dresses and three-piece costumes. It is long and plain or flared at the bottom. Some of these tunics sound a Chinese note.

Evening gowns are unquestionably sleeveless. Necks are high in front and backs are cut lower. Sleeves for day wear are long and tight.

In tailored dresses chemisier fronts of all kinds constantly reappear and there is a marked use of leather belts. The scarf is an integral part of the dress, rather than a separate accessory. Flounces and tiers continue their stay in the mode.

In materials for Autumn Coatings are found many important changes. Soft Velva-suede finished materials along with deep piled kamel-hair fabrics in various original weaves are much in evidence. Fur trimmings are more in evidence than ever.

Our new Fall and Winter stocks are arriving. In Coats and Dresses our assortments are particularly complete. Each garment has been chosen because it possessed some outstanding characteristic.

Early buyers will find us in splendid condition to look after their requirements. We invite your inspection.

Quality,
Service,
Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.

LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.